

HELP SAVE THE ROSENBERGS' LIVES!

An Editorial

TWO DAYS AGO, a notorious mass killer of innocent people, the Nazi General Kesselring, was let out of prison "on account of his health."

He is only the latest of the Nazi killers who has been released. Washington has been active in getting many of the blood-stained war criminals out of jail.

But Washington is silent over the horrible decision to execute Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, husband and wife, parents of two children, on the basis of the unverified, unsupported testimony of one single man—who escaped death sentence by pointing the accusing finger.

We appeal to all New Yorkers, but especially to the men and women of the trade unions, to take their place for decency, humanity and justice in the Union Square demonstration tomorrow (Wednesday) from 4:30 to 7 p.m.

All America knows today that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent—but this knowledge comes too late. It cannot restore them from the grave. Had they won a commutation of the death sentence, they would be alive now.

If Tom Mooney had not been saved from the death sentence by world labor, the subsequent proof of his innocence would have been in vain.

Not even the Nazis who murdered unarmed Americans at Malmedy were given the death sentence. Why are the Rosenbergs picked out to be the first such victims in the entire history of the United States?

Your conscience will not let you rest unless you help swell the Union Square cry for government action to save the lives of the politically framed Rosenbergs.

Plane Firm Gets \$10 Billions In Gravy to Build Atom-Bombers

SEATTLE, Oct. 27.—The government will spend \$10,000,000,000 on production of two classes of Boeing Airplane Co. jet bombers, a company official said today.

Wellwood Beall, senior vice-president of the firm, said the funds would be channeled into production of the B-47 and B-52 jet bombers—each capable of carrying the atom bomb.

He said the \$10,000,000,000 figure came from a top U. S. defense official.

Miners Return to Coal Pits After White House Parley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Miners began returning to the coal pits today upon receipt of orders from John L. Lewis to resume work "at once." The action of the United Mine Workers came after a White House conference last night that included President Truman, Lewis, Harry Moses, spokesman of the northern coal operators; Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam and others.

Scab Coal and Redbaiting Go Hand-in-Hand in W. Virginia

By ART SHIELDS

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Scab strip mining operations don't fare well in West Virginia. The mood of the masses is against them.

The steel companies and coal dealers would like to get millions of tons of fuel from these surface, steamshovel mines in the big black diamond states. But they have trouble shipping the scab coal.

The trouble comes when truckloads of strip-mined coal spill out on the highways before they reach the steel companies' stockpiles or

coke ovens. State police escorts are not always effective. And some strip mine bosses are becoming more cautious.

I saw one of these cautious bosses yesterday a few miles below the Pennsylvania border. I was looking down from a hillside a few yards away while a crew of eight men were finishing the job of taking off 12 feet of earth from the coal vein. They had worked two weeks with a "drag-line," a steamshovel and a bulldozer. And the shiny black floor

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Judge Orders Wm. Z. Foster to Stand Medical Examination

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan ruled in U. S. District Court at Foley Square yesterday that William Z. Foster, 71-year-old national chairman of the Communist Party who has heart disease must stand medical reexamination to determine whether he should stand trial under the Smith Act. The court held that the government's application for examination of the Communist Party's national chairman was a "routine motion" and rejected the contention of Harry Sacher, Foster's counsel, that the "pre-election" move has every appearance of being a "politically dictated" effort by Attorney General James McGranery.

Judge Ryan directed the same two physicians who examined Foster in 1948 by order of Judge Harold Medina reexamine him now, with their report to be delivered on or before Nov. 12. It was on the basis of the earlier report that Foster's case was covered from the Smith Act trial of the 11 top Communist leaders.

If one or both of the physicians are unavailable, Judge Ryan said that he would solicit the help of the Deans of Columbia Physicians and Surgeons College and Cornell Medical School for substitutes.

Sacher, labor attorney making his first courtroom appearance in six months, reserved argument on the merits of the government case, but pointed out that it is now, on the eve of elections, that the government reopens the question of Foster's ability to stand trial after four years.

He noted that Foster was now three years older than when one of the physicians who first examined him held the rigors of a trial and daily court appearances "might

well prove more or less disastrous." Sacher pointed out that a medical examination during the heat of an election would be improper and noted that in this "turbulent period" members of his own profession were being publicly divided on whether Adlai Stevenson should or should not have filed a deposition for Alger Hiss.

Foster did not appear in court. The matter was heard by Judge Ryan after it was referred to him by Judge F. X. McGohey. The latter, originally scheduled to hear the matter, had served as government prosecutor in the first Smith Act frameup trial. Myles Lane, U. S. attorney, appeared before Judge Ryan for the government.

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GOP, Demos Deceive Nation on Korea, Garden Rally Told

By MICHAEL SINGER

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, in a speech scheduled for delivery last night at Madison Square Garden, declared that "so far as the struggle in Korea is now concerned . . . this is the first opposition that this dream of American empire

has yet encountered." He declared that the "extension of American imperialism has now come up against the resistance of a revolutionary people, and that Republicans and Democrats representing the interests of American Big Business are determined that this resistance of the Korean people will not arrest or terminate their dream of imperialism."

Hallinan charged that the prisoner-of-war issue "is a false issue" and "neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson will tell the American people the real truth about it."

The peace leader asserted that he "considers with scorn the pretense that the war in Korea is being maintained to satisfy the desires of certain Communist prisoners that they should not be repatriated. I cannot believe that the American negotiators are persuaded by any such sentiments."

Hallinan's demand for a cease-

fire in Korea, with the POW issue to be negotiated later, followed a similar plea from Mrs. Charlotta Bass, the party's vice-presidential candidate and the only Negro woman ever nominated to that post by any political party.

The great Negro fighter recalled the major party conventions in Chicago last July, and asked: "What choice is there for us between two parties and two tickets that are so much alike? What choice indeed was there between a Texas-born general trained for war and upholding segregation and an Illinois governor trained for the cold war and upholding the right of states to continue segregation?"

"What choice could there be between a California senator who makes a career out of hating every decent human cause and an Al-

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The First \$1,000 Day

We had our first "thousand dollar day" over the weekend, in our current campaign to raise \$50,000, thanks largely to a \$500 contribution from one of our publishers, Helen Alfred of Orange, N. J., and \$100 from that courageous writer and dramatist, Albert Maltz.

The response so far has been swell, better at this early stage than previous campaigns. But it has not met our immediate and critical needs. If we are to avoid a crisis, we must receive another \$10,000 by Friday of this week, or more than \$2,000 each day.

With all our pleas, it seems we have not yet convinced all our devoted readers that we're depending on them to keep our paper going.

We received just yesterday a good contribution from two Communists, who are long-standing friends of the paper, with a note:

"We just realized the paper means to us when it asks its readers to sacrifice. . . ."

We like this message from two women, with an accompanying \$5 bill.

"Although we have just contributed half a week's pay to advance the fight for peace, we feel we cannot do less than send our widow's mite at this time, and to

encourage our friends to follow suit. We feel that if the Daily goes down, we might as well fold our tents for a while, at any rate, and this cannot, and must not happen."

Ten dollar bills from a thousand readers in the next couple of days will pull us out of the immediate hole.

Accompanying her \$500, Helen Alfred writes:

"With the continuing conviction that publication of the Daily and Sunday editions of the Worker is vital to clarification of the issues that confront people everywhere, at this time, and to pointing the way to solution of domestic and international problems, I send my good wishes to the editors and staff in their valiant efforts to keep this important paper 'alive and kicking.'"

We take our hat off, too, to the untiring fur worker, who, as reported last week, came through earlier with \$40 and some subs, pledged \$110 more by the end of the year, and came up with \$60 of it yesterday. He has \$50 to go on his pledge and figures to go ahead of it.

From Lorain O., comes another \$10, from two devoted workmen, the third such contribution they

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Received Over Weekend \$1,141.00
Total Thus Far \$4,057.50
Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y.C.

City Builds 360-G Stable In Harlem; \$0 for Hospitals

By LESTER RODNEY

The city is spending \$361,304 for a stable for the policemen's horses in Harlem.

Do the people of the 11th Assembly District, the heart of central Harlem, know this? They sure do—through the campaign of Ben Davis for Assembly.

Freedom Party canvassers are reaching into every house, every kitchen, every basement, with material. They're stopping to talk to people. They're getting the registered voters but that's not all. "When we go into a building these nights," said a weary but purposeful-looking canvasser back in the headquarters at 135 W. 125 St., "we knock on EVERY door. Because Nov. 4th isn't the end of anything for the people. It's just one day that comes and goes."

The leaflet on the horse stable, one of a constant stream of hard-hitting material not only pouring off mimeographs but getting into homes, has a big picture of the familiar face of Davis, the Negro Communist leader currently imprisoned on a Smith Act frameup. "\$361,304 for Police Horses," it says.

"BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR A HARLEM HOSPITAL!"

"That's what City Hall thinks of us. The lily-white City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimate are spending \$361,304 for

a swanky police stable in Harlem, but..."

The leaflet then boldly lists the things that are really needed for which money is NOT being spent, and winds up urging a vote for Davis, a candidate who will vote "for hospitals—not horses, for schools not stables, for homes—not police stations."

Foremost among the Ben Davis literature is a piece of paper 2 1/4 by 4 1/4 inches. It's the "BEN DAVIS PEACE BALLOT" and it's number one on the canvassers' hit parade.

"That's the first thing we talk about," said a canvasser. "Everyone's for peace and bringing the boys back. Everyone seems to know someone whose boy is over there in the thick of it or has one going in soon. They sign for peace and then you talk about everyone else. It's the door opener, is peace..."

An exceptionally popular leaflet is one with a franky bitter tone—bitter against the newspapers and electioneering ponies of the big parties. It has a drawing of a typical Harlem dwelling, and begins: "LOOK WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA AGAIN...every four years!"

Speaking of how the war papers and the war candidates are suddenly talking about the "shocking housing conditions in Harlem," the

leaflet explains that it's election time and says, "We live in these slums. Don't tell us what it is like. Talk is cheap. Action counts." And it goes on to talk about Ben Davis, the 500,000 violations reported and complained about by the people of Harlem in 1952 alone, the 8,000 homes which the city is closing down which "could ease the crush in Harlem. It explains that for fighting for housing and really meaning it, Ben Davis is in jail.

Another one opens, "Enough's Enough—Vote for FEPC NOW NOW NOW!"

Others state simply and clearly what Davis stands for, leading off with the demand for a cease-fire.

Harlem knows Ben Davis is running in the 11 A. D. Because, as always, whether in the City Council or in the Terra Haute jail, Ben Davis is for the people and his campaign is on the things that are real, and they know that.

Davis headquarters and campaigners are also throwing their full vigor into the Harlem reception and mass meeting tomorrow (Wednesday) for Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party vice-presidential candidate and first Negro woman to run for that office in the nation's history.

Election Campaign Shows Need for United Peace Action

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There are many unknown quantities tied up with the outcome of the elections Nov. 4. Few observers are so brash as to predict publicly which major party candidate—Eisenhower or Stevenson—will win. But one thing is certain. Regardless of who is victor, the fight for a powerful united people's movement for peace and democratic rights must continue.

Not only that, but it must be broadened and made stronger. And it must be extended until it includes a large section of the millions who, as captives of the two-party system, voted for the Republican or Democratic ticket. This is especially true of the Democratic Party following which includes the bulk of the trade union membership and the Negro voters.

This unity and this continuing organized struggle will be necessary to force a cease-fire in Korea, because neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson would take this step except under tremendous popular pressure. It is necessary to guarantee repeal of Taft-Hartley, because both major candidates have equivocated, compromised and hedged on this issue.

Unity and struggle are essential

to assure enactment of an FEPC and other civil rights legislation. There is nothing in the record of Stevenson or of Eisenhower (quite the contrary) which would encourage optimism on this score.

And the same can be said of the other crying needs of labor and the people—housing, hospitals, schools, adequate social security, repeal of the Smith and McCarran acts, an end to the appeasement of McCarthyism. On some of these issues the major candidates have made pledges. On others they haven't even bothered. But in either case, experience has demonstrated that the demands of the people are realized only if there is organized pressure for them.

This post-election perspective of a united front struggle for the people's demands is a vital consideration for workers, and progressives generally.

It ought to have influenced workers and progressives and determined the manner of their participation in the election campaign from its beginning, before Labor Day. To some extent it has. To a far greater extent, it has not.

But in the few days which remain now until Nov. 4, a great deal can be done to lay the basis for such a united front, and for broadening that united front. And it is through such activities that Progressive Party members can win the greatest number of votes for the peace ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass.

Failure to give sufficient consideration to the need of a post-election struggle has done a great deal of damage. For instance, the trade union leadership which ignored this need has found itself in deep water, having gone overboard for the phony liberalism of Adlai Stevenson. The AFL, CIO and the UMW endorsed Stevenson, and the result is that Stevenson, figuring he has the labor vote, has spent the recent weeks of the campaign wooing the votes of the conservative business elements.

NARROW ATTITUDE

Some progressives, on the other hand, have permitted themselves to be separated from the workers admittedly pledged to vote for the Stevenson ticket.

There can be no doubt among thinking people that the most important factor in building a united front to struggle for peace and democracy after Nov. 4 is securing the largest possible vote for Hallinan and Mrs. Bass before Nov. 4.

There are, as is well known, no short cuts to winning votes. It takes leaflet distribution, meetings, radio talks, and door-bell ringing. In the few remaining days, any one who wants to make his most effective contribution to a cease-fire in Korea can do it best by contacting the voters, helping to get a large turnout for Progressive Party meetings and organizing a broad listening audience for the radio talks.

EMPHASIZE AGREEMENT

Many worker voters contacted, however, will not consent to vote for Hallinan and Mrs. Bass. With them it is necessary to emphasize the broad area of agreement which exists between the Progressive Party and working class and Negro supporters of the Stevenson ticket. With many of them it will be possible to organize a little united front between the Progressive Party canvassers and the voter.

Will he send a telegram or a postcard to Stevenson asking for a pledge for a cease-fire, for negotiations, for free-power talks? Will

Harlem Leaders to Greet Mrs. Bass at Fete Wednesday

A distinguished list of Harlem leaders will greet Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice-Presidential candidate on the ALP ticket, at a reception Wednesday, at 8 p.m., in the Hotel Theresa, 125 St. and Seventh Ave.

Among those sponsoring the reception are Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, Andronicus Jacobs, chairman of the ALP Harlem Campaign Committee; Mrs. Alice Childress, Miss Beulah Richardson, Frank Lopez and Miss Frances Smith, chairman of the 11th A. D. ALP club.

At 8 p.m., Mrs. Bass will interrupt her reception to address a street meeting from the hotel balcony. From the hotel the Negro woman leader will go to 118 St. and Madison Ave. where she will join in a street meeting with

Vito Marcantonio, and Manuel State Senator William J. Bianchi, running for reelection on the ALP, Medina, the ALP's candidate for the state assembly in the 14th A. D.

Miss Smith, speaking for the reception's sponsors said:

"In 1619, my people faced the auction block and the whip; in 1952, the descendants of these slaves met with white people in a convention and nominated this outstanding and courageous woman for the second highest office in the land."

CANADIAN PLEAS MOUNT TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—An emergency action conference will be held in this city Tuesday, to consider plans to help save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing penitentiary, New York, under sentence of death. The conference, called by the Toronto Civil Rights Union, will also deal with Bill H-8 which comes before the next session of parliament.

David Kashtan will address the conference on the Rosenberg case and Bill H-8.

"We call upon the Canadian people to join in a great international movement to save the lives of the Rosenbergs," declared Mrs. Margaret Spaulding, chairman of the League for Democratic Rights, last week.

"We urge all organizations, individuals and groups of individuals to send wires to the Supreme Court of the U.S.A., Washington,

D.C. requesting that the Rosenbergs be given a re-hearing," Mrs. Spaulding appealed.

A protest resolution to the U.S. Supreme Court on the Rosenbergs was sent from the floor of the District 5 UE convention. It declared that "this sentence and the trial that produced it should be reviewed at the earliest possible date in an impartial court free of red-baiting and pro-war hysteria."

On Oct. 21 the Canadian Tribune wired U.S. President Truman: "We urge you exercise your presidential powers of clemency and instruct U.S. Attorney General agree review questionable evidence."

In Welland on Oct. 19, a public meeting sponsored by the LPP unanimously voted to wire President Truman asking him to commute the death sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs. On Oct. 20 the Trinity Riding LPP committee wired President Truman.

3 NEGROES, 2 PUERTO RICANS ON ALP SLATE 23rd CD

Of the six community and union leaders running on the ALP ticket from districts of the 23rd C. D. where the Congressional candidate is Howard Fast, two are Negroes and two are Puerto Ricans.

Jose Davila Sempit, who is running for the State Senate from the 25th S. D., is a labor journalist and poet, who is preparing a book of his poems and a history of Puerto Rican poets and writers.

After 10 years as a worker in the U. S. Post Office, Sempit was fired more than four years ago during the Loyalty Oath campaign because of a poem he wrote demanding freedom for Puerto Rico. He is at present a night worker in a theatre.

Daniel Sheppard, State Senatorial candidate from the 26th S. D., is a Negro fur worker, an active rank and file leader in the Fur Workers Union. "I feel it's a matter of the greatest importance," Sheppard says, "that the 100,000 Negroes living in the Bronx should be represented in Albany,"

Sheppard points out that housing is the biggest local issue in his district. "That is what the war in Korea is doing to the people," he says. "There's just no housing. This is especially true of the Puerto Rican people."

Consuelo Marcial, a dynamic Puerto Rican woman with 20 years of working class struggle, is a candidate for State Assemblywoman from the Fifth A. D.

Mrs. Marcial, now a grandmother, has played an outstanding part in the fight for cease-fire in Korea, in the struggle for decent housing, adequate relief for the unemployed and an end to discrimination. A clothing worker, she has organized factories where Puerto Rican women workers were exploited.

This youthful 62-year-old woman speaks from sound trucks and goes canvassing in her own campaign. "I like to do my part," she says. Hebert Randall, running for the State Assembly from the Sev-

enth A. D., is a Negro metal worker. After a hard day's work in the shop he spends his evenings fighting for the rights of tenants in his community, as a leader of the Boston Road Tenants and Consumers Council, and speaking from sound trucks in the campaign.

It was Randall, himself the father of three children, who brought to light the shocking story of the death by pneumonia of the young Negro mother, Mrs. Doris Paul, as a result of the terrible condition of the dark, unheated cellar where she lived with her husband and two babies.

"Mrs. Paul was the victim of the war in Korea," says Randall, "just as truly as is a North Korean mother who is burned to death by jellied gasoline. It is because atom bombs and airplanes are more profitable than low-cost housing that human beings have to live in such horrible holes in the ground right here in New York."

Born electrical worker of Cuban descent, is running for Assemblywoman in the Fourth A. D. In her union she is a fighter for better conditions for the workers, especially the women workers. In the community, she has worked to better the conditions of the people, fighting for better housing, for more hospitals, clinics and schools. She has been especially active in the fight for peace. Her son served in the Army early in Korea.

Belle Ballynson, a candidate for Assemblywoman from the Sixth A. D., is also a rank-and-file union leader, a member of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. She has done an outstanding job in her union in the fight for recognition of women members, and has constantly raised such issues as equal pay for women workers in the shops. With a brother in Korea, she is an ardent fighter for peace to bring the boys

Marion Consuelo, American home now,

(Continued on Page 4)

Carl Marzani's 'We Can Be Friends' Deserves Wide Circulation in U. S.

WE CAN BE FRIENDS. Origins of the Cold War. By Carl Marzani. Foreword by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Illustrated by Fred Wright. Topical Book Publishers, New York. \$3.50.

By BEN LEVINE

Carl Marzani knew too much. Not what he learned from years in the government service, nor from his work in World War II in the Office of Strategic Services and other intelligence services. Not what is usually called "top secret." It was an open secret that Marzani knew but it was the "toppest secret" of all. It was the truth about the Wall Street conspiracy to launch World War III.

Carl Marzani not only knew too much, but he made a film about it in August, 1946. And on January, 1947, he was given a three-year prison sentence.

They couldn't keep Marzani from telling what he knew. He was forced to serve the full prison term because of his writing activity while in jail, but he kept on, with whatever newspapers and magazine material he could obtain. After he got out of prison, he published the results of his work in a book called "We Can Be Friends."

Anyone reading this book will agree that if it is widely circulated those who "know too much" about the war conspiracy will be too numerous to be jailed.

Marzani does not base his conclusions on his own experience, extensive and authoritative as it is. He convicts the war plotters by their own statements, gathered mainly from newspapers pushing the cold war, and from such intimately revealing books as the Forrestal Diaries.

How did the warmongers after Roosevelt died, contrive to change the atmosphere in the U. S. from one of enthusiasm and friendliness for a wartime ally, the Soviet Union to an atmosphere of hysteria and hostility?

Sulzberger wrote in the N. Y. Times on March 21, 1946: "The momentum of pro-Soviet feeling had continued too heavily after the armistice. This made it difficult for the Administration to carry out the stiffer diplomatic policy required."

And Marzani quotes from the Forrestal Diaries to show that James V. Forrestal, who as Secretary of Defense was a prime mover in the war plot, and who shouted, "The Russians are coming," as he jumped to his death from a hospital window—this same Forrestal himself admitted in a diary entry June 10, 1946, that the Russians "would not move this summer—in fact at any time."

Thus Marzani shows, from quotations, that neither American generals nor European political leaders believed at that time, and few really believe today, that the Soviet Union wants war. A hate campaign was necessary.

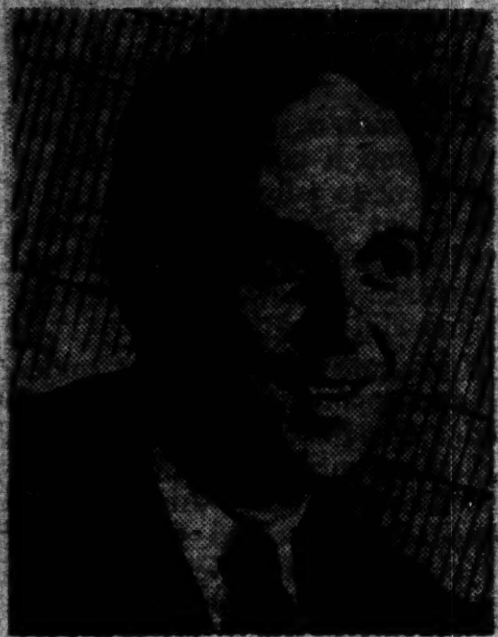
In succeeding chapters Marzani tells us, from documented material, just how the hate campaign was developed.

An important factor in the start of the cold war was the atom bomb. The memorandum submitted by Henry L. Stimson to President Truman on Sept. 11, 1945, (given in full by Marzani) warned: "Relations may perhaps be irretrievably embittered by the way in which we approach the solution of the bomb with Russia. For if we fail to approach them now and merely continue to negotiate with them, having this weapon rather ostentatiously on our hip, either suspicions . . . will increase."

Yet Truman disregarded the warning, and the Baruch Plan was deliberately, as Marzani abundantly proves, framed to bar a workable plan for atom bomb control and to increase the atmosphere of suspicion.

There was also a profit motive to the war hysteria.

"It takes greater and greater defense expenditures just to hold



CARL MARZANI

business on an even keel," wrote the Journal of Commerce on July 14, 1952.

The union-busters wanted the war hysteria.

Charles E. Wilson said Oct. 10, 1946, "The problems of the U. S. can be captiously (sic) summed up in two words: Russia abroad and Labor at home."

And the war hysteria was clearly developed in the drive of American imperialism to dominate the world.

As Leo D. Welch, treasurer, Standard Oil of New Jersey, said on Nov. 12, 1946, "We (the U. S.) must assume the responsibility as the majority stockholder in this corporation known as the world."

Around these and many other quotations Marzani builds a consistent, clear and logical story of the hate-Russia campaign.

Our memory is refreshed, and we are given new and startling facts, about other major developments in the war conspiracy since Truman took over.

What was the Yalta agreement that the newspapers yell so much about?

The admission for the United Nations of Peron's Argentina, as

Marzani proves, was a deliberate action taken by Truman to violate the Yalta pact, and was consciously planned as the first step toward wrecking Big Three unity.

Marzani tells the story of what the Yalta pact had to do with the setting up of the new Poland and helps the reader who wants a clear answer to those who hark back to the Polish question to confuse discussions on war and peace.

Marzani tells the story of Greece, the story of German reparations and of the Potsdam agreement in general. Who violated the Potsdam agreement, who split up Germany, who laid the basis for Nazi rearmament? This book will give authoritative, documented answers.

Like a red thread through the book is the story of Forrestal's war plotting.

Forrestal was aware of the importance of harnessing labor to his war plot.

"One unguarded entry in the (Forrestal) diary," writes Marzani . . . "shows how Forrestal kept the pressure on the CIO by playing on Philip Murray's vanity as a labor statesman." At a luncheon with Murray, Forrestal turned the conversation on the split within the CIO, asking about Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, who had fearfully switched from being union leader to a supine supporter of the cold war. Was Curran's "conversion" genuine? Forrestal wanted to know, and Murray said, yes, he thought it was.

There is the story of the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, the plot that led to the U. S. invasion of Korea, the war plot known as NATO.

And there is finally a heartening last chapter about the strength of the world peace fight. Not the least part of this strength is the intelligence and courage which is reflected in such books "We Can Be Friends," by Carl Marzani.

Schappes' Letter to Lehman, Ives Urges Clemency for Rosenbergs

The following letter on the Rosenberg case was sent to Senators Lehman and Ives by Morris U. Schappes, author of "A Documentary History of the Jewish People in the United States."

Senator Herbert H. Lehman and Senator Irving M. Ives Washington, D. C.

Dear Senators Lehman and Ives:

I address you jointly on a matter that is non-partisan in content, on the issue, that is, of whether equal justice has been done in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. In a few days our President will have before him the question of whether he should commute their sentences or permit them to be executed.

The issue now is not one of justice but of equal justice. You are probably of the opinion that our Courts have already rendered justice in this case, and at this moment I would not waste time disputing this with you. I may say in passing, however, that my own profound doubts about the quality of the trial have been strengthened by the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in Boston on October 10, 1952 that Denis W. Delaney did not receive a fair trial in a tax-fraud case because of "the hostile atmosphere engendered by all the pre-trial publicity." How much more hostile was the atmosphere and the pre-trial publicity against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell!

But the issue of equal justice is at stake for the following reason: Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, convicted of treason in time of war, were sentenced by our Courts to ten and twelve years in prison. In

England Dr. Allan Nunn May, convicted on a charge of atomic espionage (the same charge as against the Rosenbergs), was sentenced to ten years; and according to a New York Times dispatch of September 10, 1952, he will probably be released this December, after serving his minimum time of seven years. Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, convicted of atomic espionage, presumably as part of the same group with which the Rosenbergs were alleged to be connected, was sentenced to fourteen years. It will not be long, therefore, before Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose, Dr. May and Dr. Fuchs will be walking the earth again as free men and women, while the bodies of two persons named Rosenberg will be mouldering in their graves—unless President Truman, in the name of equal justice, commutes their sentence.

Like thousands of others, I have already written to Mr. Truman, urging him to commute the unequal sentences imposed on the Rosenbergs. I know that your intervention, jointly or separately, in behalf of such a commutation would carry great weight with the President.

Furthermore, President Truman recently commuted the death sentence of Oscar Collazo, convicted of an attempt to assassinate the President. There is therefore no reason why he should not also be able to recognize the justice of commuting the sentences of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg. I trust you will add your influence to the growing public appeal for this commutation.

Very truly yours,
Morris U. Schappes

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The \$\$\$ Coming In — Grid Notes and Ezzard

THE MONDAY MORNING MAIL brings in many expressions of financial support and reader feeling for their paper, and, with all due respects, this is a thrill the writers of the big business papers can never know.

A twenty dollar bill comes with this note from Manhattan: "Dear Les—We just realized that the paper means us when it asked its readers to sacrifice—so, to enable you to keep your column a going concern, enclosed find \$20 for our paper—Ross and Sid."

From Brooklyn: "Dear Lester—Here is \$10 for our paper from my two kids, Dodger fans like you and like you anxious for those two objectives, peace first and foremost, and that elusive World Series victory . . . we pledge to send more money soon. If every progressive Brooklyn family were to mail \$5 or \$10 today, it would mean many thousands of vital dollars for our beloved paper. Can't we start some kind of healthy borough competition through your column? Sincerely, Mrs. S. B., Brooklyn."

(Glad to see the kids put peace first and the Dodger series victory second. Having passed the time of day with the Dodger players, believe me that is how THEY would put it too! They know that war means the disastrous dislocation of their highly specialized, short careers. We'll see if we can figure out some kind of inter-borough competition. But Brooklyn HAS to win. Enough is enough.)

From Queens: "Dear Lester—As a blacklisted performer I know only too well the absolute necessity of the continuance of the only paper that constantly fights for peace, freedom and security for all peoples regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, sex or political persuasion. Enclosed find \$10 for my favorite sports writer—(Signed) BLACKLISTED! I!"

(When a performer is blacklisted it means \$10 comes out of the family budget a lot harder.)

Another \$10 comes from C. G. of San Souci, Michigan, with no letter. Well, a ten dollar bill is pretty eloquent just by itself. Thanks also to Anonymous of New York for \$2.

GLAD WE DON'T peg our appeal for funds through this column to the success of our football prognostications.

Slightly dizzy from the success of our opening week "super-special" upset, we named two college upsets for this week. Navy over Penn and Virginia over Duke and neither came off. Navy did play favored Penn to a tie, so our main notion, that Penn's great manpower had too archaic and unimpressive an attack, was apparently in the right direction.

Unlike baseball, football is a game where basic tactics can and do vary widely. A team still needs topnotch athletes to be good, no matter how well it is coached and co-ordinated, but a team with topnotch athletes can fail to realize on its full potential through dull and unimaginative direction.

Overall, we had 11 winners, 5 losers, and 3 ending in ties. It was not exactly a good week for the experts. There were two upsets that don't need the qualifying quotation marks around the word upset. Iowa, soundly beaten in all four of its games, knocked off mighty Ohio State 8-0. To get an idea of the enormity of this outcome, you can take the two teams on a line through Wisconsin. Ohio State beat Wisconsin 23-14. Wisconsin beat Iowa 42-13. That makes Ohio State better than Iowa 65-27, or more than two to one. So a charged-up Iowa club playing before its homecoming crowd at Iowa City catches Ohio State placid and flat and is the better team for the day.

This is a tremendous upset, true, yet it's erroneous to imagine that ANY weaker team might knock off a powerhouse given the psychological factors cited above. The point is it couldn't have been NYU or Lafayette or Citadel upsetting Ohio State no matter how charged-up and no matter how overconfident was Ohio State. For Iowa's team, after all, is still a Big Ten ensemble manned with some strapping specimens and good enough to score a couple of touchdowns even in losing to such as Pitt, Wisconsin and Purdue.

The second big surprise undreamed of by the wildest prognosticator was West Virginia's thumping 16-0 win over a Pitt team which had walloped Notre Dame at South Bend and Army at West Point. Among other things, West Virginia had lost to Furman 22-14 and to Penn State 35-21. Go figure it.

To escape a complete fiasco on the week, we had to be right on such toughies as Harvard over Dartmouth, UCLA over Wisconsin, Purdue over Illinois and Kansas over SMU.

The two top-rated clubs, Michigan State and Maryland, gave the pickers no trouble, romping over Penn State and LSU, respectively. Last week, speaking of all the Pennsylvanians staring around the land, we left out Michigan State through lack of knowledge. Should've known better! From the East Lansing campus, a "Proud Pennsylvanian" informs us that the Spartans' top passing star, Tom Yeweic, who threw 45, 50 and 61 yard TD heaves Saturday, hails from Conemaugh, Pa.

Speaking for New York, I give up. For football players, it's Pennsylvania 9-1.

EZZARD CHARLES was a fast, slashing, skilled heavyweight in putting the young Cesar Brian closer to the floor than he's ever been put. I don't know but Ezzard's crackling left hook wouldn't get to the still-defenseless Rocky Marciano before the Brockton man's right-handed thunder could connect with the faster, infinitely more skilled Charles.

Right now, or within the next few months, I would take Charles to beat Marciano and become the first heavyweight to ever regain the title. But in about a year, the earnest and still developing Marciano could have become too tough for any of them. Rocky can do what Max Baer never did, develop other weapons and some boxing ability to surround that thunderous one-punch right hand—which by itself is never enough for lasting greatness in the ring.

FRO BASKETBALL NOTE—The Knicks will go nowhere fast unless Ned Irish loosens up that purse string and gives Dick McGuire and Max Zaslofsky the salaries they rate.

Picket Chicago Sears Store To Crack Discrimination

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Picketing against job discrimination by Sears Roebuck here was augmented last week when the Chicago Negro Labor Council threw a line around the company's downtown store at State and Van Buren on Monday night.

Saturday picketing, begun on Oct. 11, is continuing from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and there will be a line every Monday from 5 to 9 p.m. By next week the CNLC hopes to extend the Saturday picketing to 5:30 p.m.

Leaflet distributions at the picket line and in the Negro community urge that shoppers boycott Sears until Jim Crow is abolished in the sales and clerical departments.

ABOUT 100 pickets were reported on the line last week by CNLC chairman Sam Parks, who described the response of the downtown shoppers, many of whom did not enter the store, as "wholesome." No negotiations are in progress.

The campaign against Sears' discriminatory hiring policies in Chicago follows victories won by the Negro Labor Council in getting Negro workers hired by the giant chain's Cleveland and San

Francisco outlets. The Council is fighting nationally for 100,000 new jobs for Negro workers.

Results in this campaign for 100,000 job and next steps in carrying it through will be one

of the main points on the agenda of the national councils forthcoming convention in Cleveland, November 21-23. Goal for attendance from the Chicago area is 400, according to Parks.

NAACP ASKS EISENHOWER REPUDIATE S. CAROLINA AD

General Eisenhower has been asked to repudiate a full page advertisement in a South Carolina paper urging support of his candidacy on the grounds that he "believes in State's Rights" and is opposed to the federal civil rights program.

In a telegram to the Republican standard-bearer on his campaign train, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, quoted the ad, placed in the Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont, by the South Carolinians for Eisenhower, which state that "Eisenhower and the people"

are opposed to "the Civil Rights program which could hire people, not now considered, for the jobs in our mills, offices, etc. This means that nearly 20 percent of white workers in Greenville County could conceivably lose their jobs by Government order under Stevenson."

White said the NAACP "would appreciate word from you whether you or any of your associates approved these statements" and added that "if they did not, we urge you to repudiate these statements and in particular the vicious appeal to racial prejudice."

Civil Rights Conference Greet Witchhunt Victims

NEWARK

Truly, no one is safe.

THREE VICTIMS of the witch-hunt—two workers threatened with deportation "whose only crimes to be workers, thinkers, progressives," and a courageous attorney who went to jail for defending his clients at Foley Square, were greeted warmly at a working-conference on how to meet attacks on the Bill of Rights.

Held here last Saturday under the sponsorship of the N. J. Civil Rights Congress, the session heard a slashing analysis of the current hysteria by attorney Abraham Iserman, who served six months for contempt for defending Communist clients in Foley Square.

"I'm an alumnus now," smiled the veteran defender of unionists and foreign-born. "Now, the N. J. Supreme Court has followed the pattern of Judge Medina, and disbarred me without a hearing."

"By these moves, lawyers were supposed to be intimidated. It didn't work. There are lawyers now in Foley Square, in Pittsburgh, and elsewhere. None are intimidated, and they won't be."

HYSTERIA is only effective when there is fear. Already, the persecution is reaching a new level, reaching out to scientists, teachers hounded from their jobs, professionals, cultural workers.

"But there is a parallel stream of protest. There numbers already refusing to be afraid. If we continue to work, the witchhunt has to be dissipated, destroyed."

"There was no suppression during World War II, when policies were geared to the interests of the people. When the heart of these policies changed, the witchhunters, the war mongers and munition makers, found the need to smash unions, intimidate people."

"It's as simple as that. They must have suppression to carry out their war policies. Our courage in meeting these attacks is a wholesome courage, born of a wholesome fear of what will happen if we do not fight."

"IF WE STRUGGLE in the right direction, we must win."

"I think it's too late for any government in the world to follow a Hitler pattern and expect it will even last 12 years."

Dr. Leonard Tushnet spoke of the need for haste in writing the President to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in the Death House with electrocution weeks away.

Two veteran Jersey union workers, now under threat of deportation, spoke to the group. They were Mike Kolaris and Manuel Tarras.

The panel reports on civil rights for the Negro people was given by Essex CRC chairman, Mrs. Mary Adams Taylor. The group welcomed an honored guest, James Thorpe, one of the Trenton Six victims freed in the last trial. Chairman was CRC state chairman Lewis Moroze.

AN UNRECORDED FILM SPECTACLE BY MARGUERITE
The GRAND CONCERT
STANLEY C. JAFFE
ULANOV

TONIGHT - 7:30-8



Hear ... See ...
Union People on TV ...

an exciting half-hour with working people from shops and offices

"LABOR SPEAKS FOR HALLINAN & BASS"

"Rank" and file unionists from Garment, Electrical, Machine, Wholesale, Fur, Furniture, Teachers, Office-speak!

Sponsor: Independent Labor Committee for Hallinan and Bass

WABD-TV (Channel 5)

Fake 'Labor Shortage' Aims to Hurt Unions And Lull Workers with Illusions of Security

DETROIT.—"Labor Shortage in Detroit!"

That's the phony story being sent out all over the country to attract non-union-minded workers to the auto capital.

And that's the story which has been headlined in the daily press here in order to give Michigan workers a false sense of security, a belief in the prosperity and eternity of the system of private ownership. Workers are supposed to read the headlines, ignore the facts and delight in the "comforts" of war in Korea and the threat of war in the world.

The facts tell a different story. The Michigan Employment Security Commission admits officially that 85,000 are still on its lists of unemployed and seeking jobs. This does not count the 2,000 estimated to arrive in Detroit each week, attracted by the "vast job opportunities." Nor does it count the young people just out of school who never have found jobs. Or agricultural workers now turning to the city. Or those whose 20 weeks on unemployment insurance expired and still have not been

recalled. Or Negro workers men and women denied jobs by the "white only" demand of employers.

One woman job seeker tells how the employment offices of the auto plants are packed with men seeking work. At Dodge Main she was told bluntly: "Do you think we'll hire women when so many men are available?" At Thompson Products a personnel man said: "We haven't hired women since the war."

Add to this the fact that many "model changeover" layoffs have already hit and a big "holiday" layoff is looming.

The "holiday" layoff—minus bells and mistletoe—is in the cards because inventories of cars are piling up in the showrooms to such an extent that both Dodge and Kaiser-Frazer have had to announce price cuts on the '53 models. Used car prices are down. Automotive News estimates that there were 305,262 new cars in dealers' stocks, or in transit, compared with 226,091 a month ago.

Yes, there is some hiring here and there. But Michigan workers should by now recognize the danger signals. Remember how Hudson Motor Car Co. advertised throughout the South a couple of years ago, hired about 25,000, and shortly dropped at least half of them? Remember how Ford lured workers from near and far for the promised \$5 day to the Highland Park Plant in January 1926, and then hoses were turned on the nipped-in applicants? Remember the Ford Hunger March in 1932 when workers were offered jobs but were given tear gas and bullets instead?

TONIGHT!

HEAR

Mrs. ADA E. JACKSON

JESUS COLON

CARL D. LAWRENCE

WMCA 8:45-9:00 P.M.

SPONSOR: AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

The Bronx proudly presents

Mrs. Charlotta Bass

ALP Candidate for Vice President

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30 at 8 P.M.

Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Blvd.
(Near 163rd Street)

Greet these friends of Peace

PAUL ROBESON - SHIRLEY GRAHAM DuBOIS
HOWARD FAST - VITO MARCANTONIO

Entertainment

Sponsored by Bronx County A.L.P.

FREEDOM FORUM

Hear

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Discusses

What Is Your Stake in the
Liberation Movements in Africa?

With DR. ALPHEAUS HUNTON and others

Also: South Africa Uncensored

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 30 - 7:30

United Mutual Auditorium

310 Lenox Avenue (nr. 126th St.) New York City

Contribution 60 cents

Refreshments

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

"Appeal-to-the-President" Meeting

TOMORROW (Wed.)
OCTOBER 29

UNION SQUARE

After Work
4:30 - 7 P.M.

Auspices: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case — 1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. — RR 9-9694

HELP SAVE THE ROSENBERGS' LIVES!

An Editorial

TWO DAYS AGO, a notorious mass killer of innocent people, the Nazi General Kesselring, was let out of prison "on account of his health."

He is only the latest of the Nazi killers who has been released. Washington has been active in getting many of the blood-stained war criminals out of jail.

But Washington is silent over the horrible decision to execute Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, husband and wife, parents of two children, on the basis of the unverified, unsupported testimony of one single man—who escaped death sentence by pointing the accusing finger.

We appeal to all New Yorkers, but especially to the men and women of the trade unions, to take their place for decency, humanity and justice in the Union Square demonstration tomorrow (Wednesday) from 4:30 to 7 p.m.

All America knows today that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent—but this knowledge comes too late. It cannot restore them from the grave. Had they won a commutation of the death sentence, they would be alive now.

If Tom Mooney had not been saved from the death sentence by world labor, the subsequent proof of his innocence would have been in vain.

Not even the Nazis who murdered unarmed Americans at Malmédy were given the death sentence. Why are the Rosenbergs picked out to be the first such victims in the entire history of the United States?

Your conscience will not let you rest unless you help swell the Union Square cry for government action to save the lives of the politically framed Rosenbergs.

Plane Firm Gets \$10 Billions In Gravy to Build Atom-Bombers

SEATTLE, Oct. 27.—The government will spend \$10,000,000,000 on production of two classes of Boeing Airplane Co. jet bombers, a company official said today.

Wellwood Beall, senior vice-president of the firm, said the funds would be channeled into production of the B-47 and B-52 jet bombers—each capable of carrying the atom bomb.

He said the \$10,000,000,000 figure came from a top U. S. defense official.

Miners Return to Coal Pits After White House Parley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Miners began returning to the coal pits today upon receipt of orders from John L. Lewis to resume work "at once." The action of the United Mine Workers came after a White House conference last night that included President Truman, Lewis, Harry Moses, spokesman of the northern coal operators; Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam and others.

Scab Coal and Redbaiting Go Hand-in-Hand in W. Virginia

By ART SHIELDS

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Scab strip mining operations don't fare well in West Virginia. The mood of the masses is against them.

The steel companies and coal dealers would like to get millions of tons of fuel from these surface, steamshovel mines in the big black diamond states. But they have trouble shipping the scab coal.

The trouble comes when truckloads of strip-mined coal spill out on the highways before they reach the steel companies' stockpiles or

coke ovens. State police escorts are not always effective. And some strip mine bosses are becoming more cautious.

I saw one of these cautious bosses yesterday a few miles below the Pennsylvania border. I was looking down from a hillside a few yards away while a crew of eight men were finishing the job of taking off 12 feet of earth from the coal vein. They had worked two weeks with a "dragline," a steamshovel and a bulldozer. And the shiny black floor

(Continued on Page 6)

By MICHAEL SINGER

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive candidate for President, told a cheering rally of the American Labor Party last night at Madison Square Garden, that "so far as the struggle in Korea is now concerned . . . this is the first opposition that this dream of American empire

has yet encountered." He declared that the "extension of American imperialism has now come up against the resistance of a revolutionary people, and that Republicans and Democrats representing the interests of American Big Business are determined that this resistance of the Korean people will not arrest or terminate their dream of imperialism."

By 9:30 p.m. it was announced from the platform that 15,000 were in the hall, with more coming in.

Hallinan charged that the prisoner-of-war issue "is a false issue" and "neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson will tell the American people the real truth about it."

The peace leader asserted that he "considers with scorn the pretense that the war in Korea is being maintained to satisfy the desires of certain Communist prisoners that they should not be repatriated. I cannot believe that the

American negotiators are persuaded by any such sentiments."

Hallinan's demand for a ceasefire in Korea, with the POW issue to be negotiated later, followed a similar plea from Mrs. Charlotte Bass, the party's vice-presidential candidate and the only Negro woman ever nominated to that post by any political party.

The great Negro fighter recalled the major party conventions in Chicago last July, and asked: "What choice is there for us between two parties and two tickets that are so much alike? What choice indeed was there between a Texas-born general trained for war and upholding segregation and an Illinois governor trained for the cold war and upholding the right of states to continue segregation?"

"What choice could there be (Continued on Page 6)

Judge Orders Wm. Z. Foster to Stand Medical Examination

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan ruled in U. S. District Court at Foley Square yesterday that William Z. Foster, 71-year-old national chairman of the Communist Party who has heart disease must stand medical reexamination to determine whether he should stand trial under the Smith Act. The court held that the government's application for examination of the Communist Party's national chairman was a "routine motion" and rejected the contention of Harry Sacher, Foster's counsel, that the "pre-election" move has every appearance of being a "politically dictated" effort by Attorney General James McGranery.

Judge Ryan directed the same two physicians who examined Foster in 1948 by order of Judge Harold Medina reexamine him now, with their report to be delivered on or before Nov. 12. It was on the basis of the earlier report that Foster's case was covered from the

(Continued on Page 8)

10 BRITISH SCIENTISTS WIRE PLEA ON ROSENBERGS

Ten British scientists, members of the department of physics of the University of Manchester have sent a telegram to President Truman, urging clemency for the Rosenbergs, it was made known yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The telegram stated:

"Regard Rosenberg death sentence a blow to principles of Western democracy. Urge you exercise right to reprieve."

"Signed: Astbury, Crawshaw, Fowler, Herzenberg, Kaiser, Maddox, Murray, Newth, Pickering, Rowlands."

The "Appeal to the President" open-air rally at Union Square tomorrow (Wednesday) 4:30 to 7 p.m., will hear Rabbi Dr. Meyer Scharff of Brooklyn, Rev. Amos Murphy of Boston and other religious and civic leaders.

Daily Worker

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(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, October 28, 1952
Price 10 Cents

GOP, Demos Deceive Nation on Korea, Garden Rally Told

The First \$1,000 Day

We had our first "thousand dollar day" over the weekend, in our current campaign to raise \$50,000, thanks largely to a \$500 contribution from one of our publishers, Helen Alfred of Orange, N. J., and \$100 from that courageous writer and dramatist, Albert Maltz.

The response so far has been swell, better at this early stage than previous campaigns. But it has not met our immediate and critical needs. If we are to avoid a crisis, we must receive another \$10,000 by Friday of this week, or more than \$2,000 each day.

With all our pleas, it seems we have not yet convinced all our devoted readers that we're depending on them to keep our paper going.

We received just yesterday a good contribution from two Communists, who are long-standing friends of the paper, with a note: "We just realized the paper means to us when it asks its readers to sacrifice. . . ."

We like this message from two women, with an accompanying \$5 bill.

"Although we have just contributed half a week's pay to advance the fight for peace, we feel we cannot do less than send our widow's mite at this time, and to

encourage our friends to follow suit. We feel that if the Daily goes down, we might as well fold our tents for a while, at any rate, and this cannot, and must not happen."

Ten dollar bills from a thousand readers in the next couple of days will pull us out of the immediate hole.

Accompanying her \$500, Helen Alfred writes:

"With the continuing conviction that publication of the Daily and Sunday editions of the Worker is vital to clarification of the issues that confront people everywhere, at this time, and to pointing the way to solution of domestic and international problems, I send my good wishes to the editors and staff in their valiant efforts to keep this important paper alive and kicking."

We take our hat off, too, to the untiring fur worker, who, as reported last week, came through earlier with \$40 and some subs, pledged \$110 more by the end of the year, and came up with \$60 of it yesterday. He has \$50 to go on his pledge and figures to go ahead of it.

From Lorain, O., comes another \$10, from two devoted workmen, the third such contribution they

(Continued on Page 6)

Received Over Weekend \$1,141.00
Total Thus Far \$4,957.50
Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 138, Cooper Station, N.Y.C.

City Builds 360-G Stable In Harlem; \$0 for Hospitals

By LESTER RODNEY

The city is spending \$361,304 for a stable for the policemen's horses in Harlem.

Do the people of the 11th Assembly District, the heart of central Harlem, know this? They sure do—through the campaign of Ben Davis for Assembly.

Freedom Party canvassers are reaching into every house, every kitchen, every basement, with material. They're stopping to talk to people. They're getting the registered voters but that's not all. "When we go into a building these nights," said a weary but purposeful-looking canvasser back in the headquarters at 135 W. 125 St., "we knock on EVERY door. Because Nov. 4th isn't the end of anything for the people. It's just one day that comes and goes."

The leaflet on the horse stable, one of a constant stream of hand-hitting material not only pouring off mimeographs but getting into homes, has a big picture of the familiar face of Davis, the Negro Communist leader currently imprisoned on a Smith Act frameup. "\$361,304 for Police Horses," it says.

"BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR A HARLEM HOSPITAL!"

That's what City Hall thinks of us. The City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimate are spending \$361,304 for

a swanky police stable in Harlem, but...

The leaflet than boldly lists the things that are really needed for which money is NOT being spent, and winds up urging a vote for Davis, a candidate who will vote "for hospitals—not horses, for schools not stables, for homes—not police stations."

Foremost among the Ben Davis literature is a piece of paper 2 1/2 by 4 1/2 inches. It's the "BEN DAVIS PEACE BALLOT" and it's number one on the canvassers' hit parade.

"That's the first thing we talk about," said a canvasser. "Everyone's for peace and bringing the boys back. Everyone seems to know someone whose boy is over there in the thick of it or has one going in soon. They sign for peace and then you talk about everyone else. It's the door opener, is peace..."

An exceptionally popular leaflet is one with a franky bitter tone—bitter against the newspapers and electioneering prones of the big parties. It has a drawing of a typical Harlem dwelling, and begins: "LOOK WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA AGAIN... every four years!"

Speaking of how the war papers and the war candidates are suddenly talking about the "shocking housing conditions in Harlem," the

leaflet explains that it's election time and says, "We live in these slums. Don't tell us what it is like. Talk is cheap. Action counts." And it goes on to talk about Ben Davis, the 500,000 violations reported and complained about by the people of Harlem in 1952 alone, the 8,000 homes which the city is closing down which could ease the crush in Harlem. It explains that for fighting for housing and really meaning it, Ben Davis is in jail.

Another one opens, "Enough's Enough—Vote for FEPC NOW NOW NOW!"

Others state simply and clearly what Davis stands for, leading off with the demand for a cease-fire.

Harlem knows Ben Davis is running in the 11 A. D. Because, as always, whether in the City Council or in the Terra Haute jail, Ben Davis is for the people and his campaign is on the things that are real, and they know that.

Davis headquarters and campaigners are also throwing their full vigor into the Harlem reception, and mass meeting tomorrow (Wednesday) for Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Progressive Party vice-presidential candidate and first Negro woman to run for that office in the nation's history.

Election Campaign Shows Need for United Peace Action

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There are many unknown quantities tied up with the outcome of the elections Nov. 4. Few observers are so brash as to predict publicly which major party candidate—Eisenhower or Stevenson—will win. But one thing is certain. Regardless of who is victor, the fight for a powerful united people's movement for peace and democratic rights must continue.

Not only that, but it must be broadened and made stronger. And it must be extended until it includes a large section of the millions who, as captives of the two-party system, voted for the Republican or Democratic ticket. This is especially true of the Democratic Party following which includes the bulk of the trade union membership and the Negro voters.

This unity and this continuing organized struggle will be necessary to force a cease-fire in Korea, because neither Eisenhower nor Stevenson would take this step except under tremendous popular pressure. It is necessary to guarantee repeal of Taft-Hartley, because both major candidates have equivocated, compromised and hedged on this issue.

Unity and struggle are essential

to assure enactment of an FEPC and other civil rights legislation. There is nothing in the record of Stevenson or of Eisenhower (quite the contrary) which would encourage optimism on this score.

And the same can be said of the other crying needs of labor and the people—housing, hospitals, schools, adequate social security, repeal of the Smith and McCarran acts, an end to the appeasement of McCarthyism. On some of these issues the major candidates have made pledges. On others they haven't even bothered. But in either case, experience has demonstrated that the demands of the people are realized only if there is organized pressure for them.

This post-election perspective of a united front struggle for the people's demands is a vital consideration for workers, and progressives generally.

It ought to have influenced workers and progressives and determined the manner of their participation in the election campaign from its beginning, before Labor Day. To some extent it has. To a far greater extent, it has not.

But in the few days which remain now until Nov. 4, a great deal can be done to lay the basis for such a united front, and for broadening that united front. And it is through such activities that Progressive Party members can win the greatest number of votes for the peace ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass.

Failure to give sufficient consideration to the need of a post-election struggle has done a great deal of damage. For instance, the trade union leadership which ignored this need has found itself in deep water, having gone overboard for the phony liberalism of Adlai Stevenson. The AFL, CIO and the UMW endorsed Stevenson, and the result is that Stevenson, figuring he has the labor vote, has spent the recent weeks of the campaign wooing the votes of the conservative business elements.

NARROW ATTITUDE

Some progressives, on the other hand, have permitted themselves to be separated from the workers admittedly pledged to vote for the Stevenson ticket.

There can be no doubt among thinking people that the most important factor in building a united front to struggle for peace and democracy after Nov. 4 is securing the largest possible vote for Hallinan and Mrs. Bass before Nov. 4.

There are, as is well known, no short cuts to winning votes. It takes leaflet distribution, meetings, radio talks, and door-bell ringing. In the few remaining days, any one who wants to make his most effective contribution to a cease-fire in Korea can do it best by contacting the voters, helping to get a large turnout for Progressive Party meetings and organizing a broad listening audience for the radio talks.

EMPHASIZE AGREEMENT

Many worker voters contacted, however, will not consent to vote for Hallinan and Mrs. Bass. With them it is necessary to emphasize the broad area of agreement which exists between the Progressive Party and working class and Negro supporters of the Stevenson ticket. With many of them it will be possible to organize a little united front between the Progressive Party canvassers and the voter.

Will he send a telegram or a postcard to Stevenson asking for a pledge for a cease-fire, for negotiations, for five-power talks? Will

(Continued on Page 4)

Harlem Leaders to Greet Mrs. Bass at Fete Wednesday

A distinguished list of Harlem leaders will greet Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice-Presidential candidate on the ALP ticket, at a reception Wednesday, at 8 p.m., in the Hotel Theresa, 125 St. and Seventh Ave.

Among these sponsoring the reception are Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, Andronicus Jacobs, chairman of the ALP Harlem Campaign Committee; Mrs. Alice Childress, Miss Beulah Richardson, Frank Lopez and Miss Frances Smith, chairman of the 11th A. D. ALP club.

At 8 p.m., Mrs. Bass will interrupt her reception to address a street meeting from the hotel balcony. From the hotel the Negro woman leader will go to 110 St. and Madison Ave. where she will join in a street meeting with

Vito Marcantonio, and Manuel State Senator William J. Bianchi, running for reelection on the ALP. Medina, the ALP's candidate for the state assembly in the 14th A. D.

Miss Smith, speaking for the reception's sponsors said:

"In 1619, my people faced the auction block and the whip; in 1952, the descendants of these slaves met with white people in a convention and nominated this outstanding and courageous woman for the second highest office in the land."

CANADIAN PLEAS MOUNT TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS

TORONTO, Oct. 27.—An emergency action conference will be held in this city Tuesday, to consider plans to help save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now in Sing Sing penitentiary, New York, under sentences of death. The conference, called by the Toronto Civil Rights Union, will also deal with Bill H-8 which comes before the next session of parliament.

David Kashtan will address the conference on the Rosenberg case and Bill H-8.

"We call upon the Canadian people to join in a great international movement to save the lives of the Rosenbergs," declared Mrs. Margaret Spaulding, chairman of the League for Democratic Rights, last week.

"We urge all organizations, individuals and groups of individuals to send wires to the Supreme Court of the U.S.A., Washington,

D.C. requesting that the Rosenbergs be given a re-hearing," Mrs. Spaulding appealed.

A protest resolution to the U.S. Supreme Court on the Rosenbergs was sent from the floor of the District 5 UE convention. It declared that "this sentence and the trial that produced it should be reviewed at the earliest possible date in an impartial court free of red-baiting and pro-war hysteria."

On Oct. 21 the Canadian Tribune wired U.S. President Truman: "We urge you exercise your presidential powers of clemency and instruct U.S. Attorney General agree review questionable evidence."

In Welland on Oct. 19, a public meeting sponsored by the LPP unanimously voted to wire President Truman asking him to commute the death sentence imposed on the Rosenbergs. On Oct. 20 the Trinity Riding LPP committee wired President Truman.

3 NEGROES, 2 PUERTO RICANS ON ALP SLATE 23rd CD

Of the six community and union leaders running on the ALP ticket from districts of the 23rd C. D. where the Congressional candidate is Howard Fast, two are Negroes and two are Puerto Ricans.

Jose Davila Sempritt, who is running for the State Senate from the 25th S. D., is a labor journalist and poet, who is preparing a book of his poems and a history of Puerto Rican poets and writers.

After 18 years as a worker in the U. S. Post Office, Sempritt was fired more than four years ago during the Loyalty Oath campaign because of a poem he wrote demanding freedom for Puerto Rico. He is at present a night worker in a theatre.

Daniel Sheppard, State Senatorial candidate from the 26th S. D., is a Negro fur worker, an active rank and file leader in the Fur Workers Union. "I feel it's a matter of the greatest importance," Sheppard says, "that the 100,000 Negroes living in the Bronx should be represented in Albany."

Sheppard points out that housing is the biggest local issue in his district. "That is what the war in Korea is doing to the people," he says. "There's just no housing. This is especially true of the Puerto Rican people."

Consuelo Marcial, a dynamic Puerto Rican woman with 20 years of working class struggle, is a candidate for State Assemblywoman from the Fifth A. D.

Mrs. Marcial, now a grand-mother, has played an outstanding part in the fight for cease-fire in Korea, in the struggle for decent housing, adequate relief for the unemployed and an end to discrimination. A clothing worker, she has organized factories where Puerto Rican women workers were exploited.

This youthful 62-year-old woman speaks from sound trucks and goes canvassing in her own campaign. "I like to do my part," she says. Herbert Randall, running for the State Assembly from the Sev-

enth A. D., is a Negro metal worker. After a hard day's work in the shop he spends his evenings fighting for the rights of tenants in his community, as a leader of the Boston Road Tenants and Consumers Council, and speaking from sound trucks in the campaign.

It was Randall, himself the father of three children, who brought to light the shocking story of the death by pneumonia of the young Negro mother, Mrs. Doris Paul, as a result of the terrible condition of the dark, unheated cellar where she lived with her husband and two babies.

"Mrs. Paul was the victim of the war in Korea," says Randall, "just as truly as is a North Korean mother who is burned to death by jellied gasoline. It is because atom bombs and airplanes are more profitable than low-cost housing that human beings have to live in such horrible holes in the ground right here in New York."

Marion Gonzalez, American-

born electrical worker of Cuban descent, is running for Assemblywoman in the Fourth A. D. In her union she is a fighter for better conditions for the workers, especially the women workers. In the community, she has worked to better the conditions of the people, fighting for better housing, for more hospitals, clinics and schools. She has been especially active in the fight for peace. Her son served in the Army early in Korea.

Belle Bailynson, a candidate for Assemblywoman from the Sixth A. D., is also a rank-and-file union leader, a member of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. She has done an outstanding job in her union in the fight for recognition of women members, and has constantly raised such issues as equal pay for women workers in the shops. With a brother in Korea, she is an ardent fighter for peace—to bring the boys home now.

TV, 7:30-8 TONIGHT: 'LABOR FOR HALLINAN AND BASS'

"Labor Speaks for Hallinan and Bass" will be the TV program tonight (Tuesday) on Channel 5, WABD, 7:30 to 8, featuring Cornelius McGillicuddy, a machinist and member of District 65, DPOWA; Sol Tischler, president of Local 140, CIO United Furniture Workers of America; George Weissman, a cutter and member of Local 10, ILGWU, AFL; Mildred Flacks, a suspended teacher, member of Teachers Union, UPW; Charles McCartney, a paint sprayer, member of UE Local 475; June Williams, a key punch operator, member of Local 61, Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board, IFLWU; and Manila Morris, a steward at Lerner's, District 65, DPOWA.

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, will act as chairman and moderator. Earl Robinson, Karen Morley and Lloyd Gough will also participate.

JAPAN'S BIG RAIL UNION OUSTS RIGHTWING CHIEFS

The right-wing leadership of Japan's most powerful railway union was forced out and an all-progressive new executive committee of 35 was named to head the union, press reports from Tokyo said yesterday.

The 400,000 strong National Railway Workers' Union, progressive-led at an earlier stage of occupation, was the main target of occupation headquarters and reactionary Japanese supporters. Continued worsening of conditions under the rightwing officialdom caused a wave of militancy that led to the upset.

The action of the railway workers was only the latest of the way of leftward developments in Japan's labor movement that began with July's national convention of Sohyo, one of the major centers. That convention rejected efforts by rightwing forces to swing the labor organization to the Inter-

national Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions. The movement for affiliation is headed by Willard Townsend, president of the Transport Service Union, CIO, in Japan on behalf of the State Department's forces.

One after another, the major unions voted not to affiliate with ICFTU. Such action was taken by the shipbuilders, and even the miners who are themselves part of the ICFTU. Similar action was taken by the Land Transport Workers Union and the Amalgamated Chemical Union.

At a convention of the Teachers Union, a third of the 297 delegates voted to quit the ICFTU. The Osaka district of the electrical and communication ministry's workers voted unanimously against joining the ICFTU. The Ubari Mining Clerical workers decided to quit the ICFTU, while the Mitsubishi miners decided to seek affiliation with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Puerto Rican Mother Of 8 Beaten by Cops, Thrown Into Street

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Mrs. Rosa Viniet, 50, a Puerto Rican mother of eight children, charged yesterday that she was beaten by policemen and her landlord, and then evicted and jailed, after Rent Control authorities had ordered the rent for her unfurnished room cut from \$20 to \$15 a week. She charged also that her \$120 bi-monthly relief check had disappeared, and that her few household belongings had been dumped out and sold to a junk man.

Mrs. Viniet, who lived at 307 W. 38 St., told her story yesterday, and showed the ugly bruises on her legs and arm, at the 27 E. 114 St. headquarters of Manuel Medina, ALP candidate for State Assembly, 14th A.D., where she had been referred by a friend.

Medina and State Senator William J. Bianchi will head a mass delegation at 11 a.m. today (Tuesday) to Mayor Impellitteri at City Hall and to police headquarters to protest this treatment of the Viniet family.

In a wire to the Mayor, Medina declared: "In the name of half of a million Puerto Rican residents, demand an immediate investigation and punishment of all involved. Demand an appointment with you

tomorrow to bring details of case to your attention.

HOME INVADED

Speaking through a translator at ALP headquarters yesterday, the slight, slender Mrs. Viniet charged that Friday morning "while I was bathing, 19 policemen and detectives entered my home with a dispossession, the city marshal and the landlord."

She charged that the policemen "put manacles on my wrist." She said they threw her on the bed and tied her, and that a policeman, badge No. 8967, "stood on my stomach." The landlord, she charged, "kicked me on the leg."

With Mrs. Viniet when her apartment was invaded were her twin daughters, Zorilla and Nerawa, 6, and her son, Benny. The other children were in school.

"When my two little daughters tried to protect me," she said, "one policeman pushed one of the daughters and the landlord pushed the other."

Mrs. Viniet was then arrested on the charge that she bit a policeman's finger. She declared yesterday, however, that "the policeman broke my trunk and cut his finger." It was in this trunk, she said, that she had placed her relief check.

On Friday evening, she was removed from the Women's Home of Detention to Bellevue Hospital for a sanity test.

"The doctors," she said yesterday, "told the police I was completely sane. Then I was threatened and told that if I dared to make a case I wouldn't see my children again."

Mrs. Viniet was then removed to the City Shelter, where her children had been placed since Friday morning. Her oldest child, Jack, 19, protested the appalling living conditions of the Shelter, and the family was transferred to a hotel at 200 E. 8th St. till Sunday night.

THROWN INTO STREET

Yesterday morning, Mrs. Viniet said, relief authorities said there was no money to feed or house the family, "and threw us out into the street."

Mrs. Viniet went to ALP quarters with her twin daughters. Her six other children meanwhile had been taken by police from the West 67th St. precinct house to the City Shelter by cab, the six were barred admittance there. Police, searching the youngsters and finding \$1 on one of them, took the money to pay for the cab, and the youngsters were forced to walk uptown on Third Ave., except for one who was permitted to keep 10 cents for the subway.

Early yesterday evening a representative of the ALP was searching for the stranded children along Third Ave.

Hungarian Premier Welcomed in Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Hungarian Premier Matyas Rakosi arrived here today on a visit to the German Democratic Republic. Rakosi was accompanied by Hungarian State Minister Erno Gero and Foreign Minister Karoly Kiss.

Rakosi was welcomed by Premier Otto Grotewohl and other officials at the East Berlin railway station.

Miss Flynn Tells Jury How CP Fought 1948 Witchhunt Bill

By HARRY RAYMOND D

Evidence of how the Communist Party in 1948 carried on a successful nationwide legislative fight to block attempts of reactionary Congressmen to outlaw the party and drive it underground, was presented to the jury yesterday by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the trial of the 13 New York Communists.

Her testimony placed before the jury official documents describing the party's role in the united front of labor and the people that developed from coast to coast against the Mundt-Nixon Bill which was defeated in the Senate after it passed the House by a vote of 819-58.

Miss Flynn, testifying as a defense witness for the 13th day, identified the documents. They were read to the jury by defense attorney Mary Kaufman.

It seemed for a while as though Mrs. Kaufman was outlining the repressive measures of the two current McCarran Acts. But the first document she read to the jury was a call issued in the spring of 1948 by the Communist Party to defeat the forerunner of the McCarran legislation.

Testifying about the actual teachings and advocacy of the party, Miss Flynn told the jury how the party's national leadership issued that call to warn the people against the "subversive activities control bill" proposed by Sen. Mundt and then Rep. Nixon, who is now Republican candidate for Vice President.

The testimony revealed that this bill, from which the McCarran legislation was later copied, proposed suspension of habeas corpus and the setting up of concentration camps. It, like the current McCarran Law, "made it a crime to advocate socialism," "decreed communism a 'criminal conspiracy,'" and would have outlawed the Communist Party through its

registration provisions. In addition, the testimony showed, it called for outlawing of so-called "communist front" organizations.

Judge Edward J. Dimock rejected as evidence a Communist Party leaflet containing the statement on the Mundt-Nixon bill which the attorney read to the jury earlier.

Miss Flynn identified a copy of a letter, signed by William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, May 7, 1948, to all members of Congress, stating the party would not register names of its members under provisions of the bill and expose them to police persecution.

JUDGE BOASTS HE ACTED AS DEMO IN JAILING NELSON

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—Steve Nelson's jailer, Judge Harry M. Montgomery, abandoned all pretense of judicial impartiality at the Truman mass meeting when he boasted that he acted as a representative of the Democratic Party when he sent the Communist leader to prison (for 20 years).

Montgomery spoke from the same platform with Truman at the big Syrian Mosque here.

Steve's jailer boasted to the crowd that Steve Nelson was "prosecuted by the Democrats and tried before a Democratic judge."

Montgomery is a candidate for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket. He is personally distributing electioneering cards that say: "Vote for Judge Montgomery . . . AGAINST Communism."

This witchhunting Democrat got the quasi endorsement of Republican Governor John S. Fine last week. In a speech before the Union League Club in New York Fine jibed at the ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) for failing to endorse Montgomery.

Montgomery is a leader of the pro-fascist "Americans Battling Communism" society, which is backed by Big Business.

'Hands Off Ben Careathers'

Signs Greet Truman in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—Big signs saying "HANDS OFF BEN CAREATHERS" greeted President Truman while he was making a "whistle stop" tour of the Negro Hill District of Pittsburgh.

The signs were carried by Negro workers, who are supporting the beloved Negro workers' leader, who is being framed by Truman's Department of Justice on a phony Smith Act charge. Ben Careathers goes on trial in Federal Court Nov. 5 with Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Jim Dolsen and Irving Weissman.

Delegation Gets Halley to Act on Eviction of Puerto Rican Mother

Puerto Rican and Negro tenants' spokesmen got Rudolph Halley, City Council president, yesterday to assign one of his aides to find an apartment for Mrs. Maria Guitard, a Puerto Rican mother who faces eviction.

Halley agreed to consider a series of housing proposals submitted by the tenants delegation.

The delegation was led by Miss Estelle Quinn, chairman of the New York Tenants Welfare and Consumer Councils. Included in the group was Mrs. Guitard, whose two-year-old daughter Matilda, was killed by monoxide gas poisoning two weeks ago. Death was caused by a faulty heater at their home, 181 W. 64 St.

Before conferring with Halley, the tenants met with Sol Klein, executive assistant to Deputy Mayor Charles Horowitz, who said he was "aware" of the housing crisis and promised to cooperate on several immediate tenant cases presented by the delegation. He made no direct commitment, however.

Like Halley later, however, Klein offered no concrete solution or a far-reaching program to end the current attacks by landlords and city authorities on low-income families, particularly the Negro and Puerto Rican citizens who are being victimized by the worst rent extortions in the city.

At both conferences, the delegation proposed a halt to the building of Title I luxury developments until re-location of evicted families was guaranteed. Halley, though agreeing in theory with this demand, said he "would not fight Manhattanville" all over again—a reference to the dramatic tenant mobilizations last Summer against the \$30-a-room "cooperatives" on the upper West Side.

Other steps suggested to Klein and Halley were: reestablishment of the City Rent Commission and vigorous city efforts to strengthen the existing state rent agency; legislation barring anti-minority discrimination in private dwellings; a reorganization of the Housing and Building Department to include block-to-block consistent inspections; a Harlem office of the department; employment of Spanish-speaking inspectors, evening inspection shifts, increasing the inspectorial force another 200 to 250, and a probe of departmental officials for alleged charges of graft with salary increases to inspectors to minimize bribe temptations.

Halley assigned an aide to help secure an apartment for Mrs. Guitard, whose landlord, instead of complying with housing regulations, had been evicted.

(Continued on Page 6)

Why Workers in Other Industries Back Miners' Fight on Gov't Pay Cut

By GEORGE MORRIS
(Conclusion)

WHEN THE COAL miners walked out because the Wage Stabilization Board ordered a cutback of 40 cents in the \$1.90 a day raise they won from the operators, the workers in many other unions were quick to see their own interests involved in the struggle.

The basic issue is whether workers can do more than just trail the government's cost-of-living index—whether they can top the government ceiling by as little as 40 cents a day, or five cents an hour.

Each round of wage demands since the so-called "stabilization" program began brought more strain upon the wage formula that originally set a limit of 10 percent on increases. The formula was stretched some as a concession to unions, by its allowance on further cost of living increases, and on several other factors. Now the limit on "stretching" the formula is pretty much near the end.

But most union members are not concerned so much with their right to obtain all that the "stabilization" pattern permits as with the right to bargain for all that their strength could get.

They are guided by the historic experience that an economic crisis inevitably follows the "boom"; that the only opportunity the worker has of lifting his standard is during the temporary "boom" because at any moment he may be hit by a slump and a layoff. The promise to drop restriction on wages when the "boom" is over is very little comfort to the worker for he knows well, from experience, that the problem then would be mainly how to hold up his wage scale.

The worker is greatly angered over the fact that in the very period when unemployment is low and his labor is most sought, a law is enacted forbidding REAL wages to go up.

When the "stabilization" program was enacted, it was supposed to be a temporary measure. Many workers believed that. But the wage freeze is now entering its third year. Military and war mobilization experts, far from indicating an end, often tell us that we are in for a "generation" of war economy or longer. We face the prospect of a restriction on wage increases and continued government interference in union-employer bargaining as a PERMANENT feature of life in America.

WHEN THE MINERS walked out in defiance of the WSB's ruling cutting back a raise, they challenged the whole concept of

government restrictions upon living standards and interference in collective bargaining. The meaning of this to the rest of the labor movement should be most evident in the schedule of collective bargaining deadlines in the coming months. In most of the cases affecting the major, "pattern-setting" contracts, the end of the "stabilization" road has just about been reached. They can't go beyond it very much without, as did the miners, breaking into forbidden territory.

The steel workers are due for a wage reopening next June. Certain major rubber firms' pacts expire next February and March. Shipbuilding pacts expire June. Electrical pacts are up for wage reopeners in March. The woolen and cotton pacts are up next March. The railroad, copper mining and smelting, aluminum and other important pacts are up late next summer or fall.

It may seem like thinking too far ahead to worry over negotiations six or more months hence, but it should not be forgotten that present-day bargaining often takes that long. It took nine months in steel from formal negotiations to conclusion of the recent wage struggle. It took at least five months in electrical from the preliminary to the conclusive stage of the recent wage reopening.

The outcome of the miners' fight should have a big influence both upon the life of the wage

freeze and determine whether 1953 will be just another "catch up" year—or worse yet a "scale down" year.

It must not be forgotten that the "stabilization" formula is patterned after the up-and-down escalator model after the automobile pacts. If, as some economists predict, a "leveling off" in arms production will begin in 1953 and bring with it a drop in the government's cost-of-living index, many contracts with two-way escalators, like in auto, will provide for automatic wage cuts. The government's general policy, we can expect, would in that case be adjusted to the pattern in auto, railroad, textile, glass and other such two-way pacts.

THAT THIS is not just a fancied fear, but real, is indicated by what's taking place in auto labor relations. United Automobile Workers president Walter Reuther who has boasted that his five-year, two-way escalator agreement with General Motors and subsequently with the rest of auto, was a model for the "stabilization" policy, was now forced by his own union to appeal to the companies for a change although the pacts have two and a half years more to run. They do not provide for any kind of an interim wage or other revision.

The UAW, fearful that a downward trend in employment and prices will bring an automatic wage slump, asks GM to incorporate into the wage scale 21 cents of the 26 cents the union obtained so far on cost of living adjustments, so only five cents an hour is left for possible reduction. The union fears a "scale down" threat.

The interest that the workers have in the fight of the miners, therefore, is not alone for the right to fight for a HIGHER REAL wage, but just as much to fortify themselves against a CUT in wages and a downward trend in the standard of living.

Election

(Continued from Page 2)

he demand a commitment from Sparkman on cloture? Will he ask his trade union or his community organization to take a similar step? And, finally, will he, after the elections, cooperate with a neighborhood group in fighting for these things?

The canvasser can demonstrate to the voter that the two of them start from a common point, hatred of the war and reaction, the McCarthyism, represented by the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. Respecting the voter's right to see in Stevenson a choice preferable to Eisenhower, it is up to the canvasser to convince the voter that Hallinan offers the only real alternative to what Eisenhower stands for.

It is in this context that Stevenson's program for continuing Truman's war-mongering foreign policies, his betrayal of civil rights in Illinois, his fundamental disregard for labor's needs, can be most effectively discussed.

What has been said here of the "little united front" between the individual canvasser for Hallinan and the workingclass supporter of Stevenson applies also on a broader scale, at the community level.

among her neighbors 221 peace ballots—169 for a cease-fire and 52 opposed.

Last week, in four days of canvassing, Mrs. Hoggard got 636 signatures on peace ballots! This work took superhuman effort for one whose "legs are not good enough now to climb stairs like I used to."

BUT IT WAS NOT MRS. HOGGARD'S legs which gave out—the doctor ordered her to bed over the weekend because of high blood pressure. She had been inspired by the overwhelmingly favorable response she had gotten from her neighbors on her appeal for support for Ben Davis and the fight for peace. Now she must stay in bed for at least a week.

She had proven herself a champion and a leader, and the groups of supporters she helped to organize will be carrying on the campaign she had been forced temporarily to give up. Leaders of the Freedom Party, the party on whose line Ben Davis is running in the 11th Assembly District, are sending her fruits and flowers and candy. And plans have been announced to tender Mrs. Hoggard a testimonial dinner. For she is representative of the unsung Negro mothers who have fought over the years for their families, for their people, for the substance of democracy.

Mrs. Hoggard—by the thousands—is the best answer to the Smith Act patriots and the preachers of atomic war as a means to peace. She is representative of our hopes and the promise of the future. And it is still time to match her effort.

Thanks to B. Kahn for \$5 in the fund drive. Where are all those other supporters of this column? Are we going to let Rodney run away with everything as usual this year? Well?

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

A Harlem Mother And Her Neighbors

LESS THAN THREE weeks ago a work-worn Harlem mother told me, in discussing the campaign to elect Benjamin J. Davis to the State Assembly, that she would do anything "in my power to help him get elected and out of prison."

This mother of two daughters, 29 and 21, and a son 13, had known Ben Davis as a Councilman. She had attended his trial in Foley Square. She had picketed the authorities, demanding that the phony "conspiracy" charges be dropped. And when the government persisted in its frame-up of her leader she wondered who would take his place. "I tell you," she said wistfully when I spoke to her last, "I have thought of him many times since he's been gone."

This was the way Mrs. Lillie Hoggard, the 48-year-old Harlem mother, felt on Oct. 9, last.

The jailing of Ben Davis was a personal matter with her. She had learned to fight for her rights from her association with her Councilman. She had an apartment in a low-rent project

as the result of that fight, but she recounted that many of her friends were still unhoused or poorly housed and she wanted to get them houses. She wanted jobs for her children, and hated the idea of her 13-year-old son facing a draft board in a few more years. And because she remembered Ben Davis and what he fought for, she connected the fight to free him and elect him with all of her unfulfilled wants. Mrs. Hoggard rolled up her sleeves and went to work.

"My legs are not good enough now to climb stairs like I used to," she told me, "but I will do what I can with my neighbors where we have elevators."

THE SUNDAY EDITION of this paper carried the interview with Mrs. Hoggard. When she read the story, she exclaimed: "That's why I'm for Ben Davis. Look at that! With Mr. Davis' people, it's the folks like me who are important." Mrs. Hoggard wanted hundreds of copies of the paper containing the story to take to her neighbors. Her project, the St. Nicholas Houses, were covered thoroughly. A committee was formed for the support of the Davis campaign from among the project tenants. Mrs. Hoggard then moved on to another election district in which she used to live and organized a committee there, too.

In her old neighborhood, the houses do not have elevators, but Mrs. Hoggard tackled the grueling stairway climb. In one evening she collected from

Negro Press Roundup

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS:

With a long backward editorial look at its more than a decade of Republicanism and Dewey partisanship, concludes "the Nation and its people will be served best by the election of Governor Adlai Stevenson." But the News attaches a postscript prayer that Stevenson's white supremacy running mate, John J. Sparkman, "may become another Justice Black, Judge Waring or Harry Truman" once he is free "from small bore Alabama politics." Lester Granger, in his column, says Sparkman's "23-0 (vote record on civil rights) leaves no room for argument, and advises the Republicans how not to lose the Negro vote by stating 'their full case. . . ."

PITTSBURGH COURIER:

Columnist and editor Percival L. Prattis quotes Dr. W. H. Miller, of Boston, as his contribution to the current of how the Negro should vote. The nub of the long quote is in this paragraph:

"The Progressive Party is a threat and an ominous challenge to the worn out, sophisticated, bigoted major parties. . . . If Negroes voted for other parties, such an act would deliver us at once from the Demo-Republican bag, assert our thoughtfulness, independence, freedom and courage. It would demonstrate our disgust weariness because of the denial of citizenship rights in a democracy."

In two overlong editorials, the Courier reasserts its allegiance to the Republican Party and to the philosophy for which the Eisenhower-Taft-Dewey combo stands—military provocation and all. But, like the Amsterdam News editorial, the Courier decries the record of Vice Presidential candidate — Senator Richard Nixon—for whom it is asking votes. The Courier hit the advertising jackpot with a 12-page tabloid supplement, bought by the Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon Committee, minutely attacking the record of Sparkman, but promising nothing.

THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN:

Headlines story of Associated Negro Press survey of eight cities, showing Negro voters to favor the Democratic candidates on Nov. 4. "Pro-Democratic sentiment, according to the poll, ranged from 65 percent in Cleveland, Ohio, to 90 percent in St. Louis, Mo. Other cities in the survey were Detroit, Mich., Columbus and Youngtown, Ohio; Nashville and Memphis, Tenn. and Chicago, Ill."

NEW YORK AGE:

Columnist Walter White, writing for the pro-Democratic Defender Newspapers, continues his attacks on Sparkman. White thinks that Sparkman's "vague reference to solutions of the civil rights problem 'worked out around a conference table' is meaningless. More round-the-conference-table discussions of the race question have been held than on any other problem, bar none. . . . What we need now, Mr. Sparkman, is a little action—not words." But White does not offer his readers an alternative to Sparkman and Nixon (whom he has attacked similarly). Could be that he has not heard of the Progressive Party candidates, Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass. Mrs. Bass, being the only Negro—and the first—Vice Presidential candidate, should offer no obstacles to the electorate on account of her civil rights stand. —A. W. B.

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EISENHOWER'S BOOBY TRAP

THE PRO-STEVENSON WRITERS in the liberal press like the New York Post are outraged that Eisenhower is making an obviously fraudulent bid for votes on the basis of his "I-shall-go-to-Korea" speech.

Eisenhower's speech was a fraud, just as Nixon's speech on his private fund was.

But it was a fraud not for the reasons that the New York Post and other pro-Democratic opinion give. They say Eisenhower can't bring peace in Korea because the situation is "not that simple." They spout all the usual trash about "honor" and "halting aggression" as their alibi for keeping the most hated war in American history going endlessly. They echo the Big Business line about the noble war and our "world leadership."

But the real fraud in Eisenhower's speech is not that we can't have peace in Korea. The fraud is that Eisenhower is in full agreement with the Truman-Acheson-Stevenson war line he appears to be criticizing to grab votes.

The pro-Stevenson forces in papers like the New York Post give aid to the dogs of McCarthyism and McCarranism with every word they write against an immediate cease-fire in Korea with the POW issue to be negotiated later.

STEVENSON'S CLASH with the peace hopes of the working masses in the trade unions is blatant. The only emotion Stevenson appears to feel at Eisenhower's Korea scheme is indignation that he is being double-crossed by a fellow-imperialist who knows that they both have exactly the same line in Korea, in the UN, and on every other foreign policy question.

But what of the emotions of the vast mass of voters in the trade unions, Negro organizations, etc.? What of the mass sentiment sweeping the homes of America with regard to the Korean horror? How is this going to find expression and affect the course of events?

By following the booby trap of the Eisenhower-McCarthy pro-fascists who want to get into the White House on a "peace" promise solely for the purpose of spreading the war to China and perhaps the world?

By following the Stevenson camp which flatly challenges the peace desires of the people and pours contempt upon it, thus opening the way to the McCarthyite-Nixon gangsters?

THIS IS THE MOMENT for the voters, for the entire nation, to step into the picture with a demand for a Korean cease-fire so great that it will be impossible for both Wall Street parties to deny it.

This is the moment for a rallying to the Hallinan-Mrs. Bass ticket and all local and state candidates who demand what the nation so plainly wants—an end to the Korean war now, with the prisoner issue to be negotiated later.

This is the moment for a tremendous upsurge of united front activity in all neighborhoods, trade union locals, churches, and other places on the one single issue—cease-fire now to be ordered by Washington, with the POW issue to be negotiated around the table. Such unity can embrace all voters, regardless of party or party preference. It should take the form of delegations to all candidates, of a torrent of wires, letters and resolutions to Truman, to Stevenson and to Eisenhower for such a cease-fire.

The moment is both opportune and dangerous.

The Administration, acting as the puppet of the Wall Street finance capitalists, presses for more war.

Eisenhower's promised trip to Korea can only be the occasion for a gigantic boobytrap for America; he will return with a scheme which, as columnist David Lawrence tipped off yesterday in the GOP Herald Tribune, would include "plans and appropriations for training more South Koreans, a demand that the UN members provide their proportionate share of troops, and a demand that Russia be ousted from the UN..." (Oct. 27). It could also include the demand for atomic raids on People's China in the style urged by Nixon's backers in the China Lobby.

The way to save America now is to rouse the voters to insist on a flat cease-fire stand by every candidate in the United States, and for immediate peace action in Washington.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



British Financial Paper Admits Soviet 5-Year Plan Is for Peace

By Labor Research Association

THE MONOPOLY PRESS in the United States has engaged in a campaign of distortion about the recently announced Fifth Soviet Five-Year Plan. They have called it a disguised plan for war, and one in which the living standards of Soviet consumers would be sacrificed.

In view of this, a recent series of three feature articles in The Economist, leading British policy organ, are notable (Aug. 30, Sept. 6, Sept. 13).

The British editors didn't enjoy their task. Their journal is a pro-U. S. Government and anti-Soviet publication, its editors continually seeking for clever attacks on the socialist countries. In this case they search for possible flaws, and surround their findings with doubletalks. But they end up with a favorable evaluation of the new five-year plan.

THIS SERIES in The Economist accepts as fundamental the Soviet policy of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems, socialism and capitalism.

"On paper, at least, they do not look as if they are planning is expectation of an imminent conflict. Possibly in the near future, now the Russians will bank on General Times as they once did on General Winter."

The Economist finds that a basic feature of the new Five-Year Plan is more attention to consumers' goods. It captions the second article in the series "Bright Prospects for the Russian Consumer." By contrast, in the Third Five-Year Plan formulated in 1939 when the danger of war was imminent, "there was a great discrepancy between the planned pace of heavy and light industry. The new plan is to close this gap."

The Fourth (post-war reconstruction) Plan, brought production of capital goods up to 205 percent of the 1940 level and consumers' goods up to 123 percent of the 1940 level. Here again, emphasis on basic industry in reconstruction was obviously necessary. But the new plan provides for a rise of about 80 percent in heavy industry, roughly 65 percent in consumer goods—an approach to parallel increases.

If the schedule is met, according to The Economist, "the

Soviet Union will by 1955 produce twice as many woolen fabrics, and twice as much sugar and fats as in 1940; the output of cotton goods will exceed the prewar level by three quarters and the output of shoes by a half. Even allowing for the growth of population these are tremendous increases.

"Yet the Russian consumer is promised still more. The sales to the public of clothing, shoes and sugar should rise during the five-year period by about 20 percent more than the domestic output of these articles. This fits in well with the reference in the draft plan to closer cooperation with the countries of the Soviet bloc and to the development of relations 'with all countries which wish to develop trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit'... to the average Russian, the prospects must look dazzling."

The Economist does not take it for granted that the goals will be met. But, unlike the anti-Soviet press in this country, it correctly attributes any doubt to the danger of war and says:

"If they do not consider war imminent, it may well pay the Russian leaders to carry out these plans."

MOREOVER, The Economist publishes a table showing that in 1951, the first year of the newly-announced Five-Year Plan, production of most consumer goods increased at rates which, if continued, will meet or more than meet the goals.

The figures subsequently issued for 1952 by Georgi M. Malenkov at the Congress of the Soviet Communist Party gives still stronger evidence of the reality of the consumers' goods goals. They show that during

the first two-fifths of the five-year plan period (1950-52) about two-fifths of the scheduled gains in consumer goods output have been realized. (See recent series by Joseph Clark in the Daily Worker.)

Since the base of production is steadily rising, continuation of the same percentage rate of increase during the final three years would lead to overfulfillment of the plan.

The Economist finds the projected gains in consumers goods "startling." It cannot drop the standard capitalist slander that industrial gains in the USSR have in the past been at the expense of living standards. But the fact is that the Soviet regime has already increased living standards of workers and collective farmers many times over what they were under Czarism, has already accomplished a positive transformation of life in scale and extent never before known in history.

For example, during the seven postwar years, the Soviet Union has constructed new urban housing approaching in floor space the total urban housing space in existence in 1926, before the start of the five-year plan period.

And no capitalist country in the world can show anything like the 57 percent gain over 1940 in real wages per worker, and the 60 percent gain over 1940 in real income per collective farmer, already achieved last year in the USSR.

Actually, the USSR has already reached and surpassed the stage which The Economist sets for 1955, when "the Russians could make quite favorable comparisons with most European countries" in living standards.

(To Be Continued)

LOUISVILLE PAPER RIPS GOVT MOVE TO BAR CITIZENSHIP

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—

The threatened revocation of U.S. citizenship of German-born Anthony Tuteur, because he failed to mention in 1944 that he subscribed to the New Masses and the People's World was denounced editorially here by the Louisville Times as evidence that Americans' right to read what they please is being taken away.

"What makes it all the more incomprehensible," says the Louisville Times, "is the fact we are

surrendering some of our liberty not at the order of some foreign conqueror but because of our own timidity."

"Where, we wonder, is the line drawn between permissible and forbidden reading?" the editorial asked.

"If in 1952, it is considered as unbecoming for a citizen to have subscribed to these two publications in 1944, what kind of publications will be considered as acceptable in 1960?"

Trial of '13'

(Continued from Page 3)

so the party "could function in the open."

One of the charges in the indictment is that the party had taken steps to establish an "underground."

"It shows the attitude of the party and defendant Johnson toward democracy and against secrecy," Mrs. Kaufman said arguing for admission of the document.

Miss Flynn told how she spoke at public meetings across the country against the Mundt-Nixon bill, how she wrote against it in her column in the Daily Worker and how it was finally defeated in Congress.

Her column on the legislation was read to the jury. It told how Communists were "not anxious to be martyrs," "not willing to be driven underground" and "are not advocates of force and violence."

Q. Does this article contain your views on force and violence?

A. It certainly does.

Q. Does this article contain the views of the Communist Party as regards its desire to function as an open political party?

A. It certainly does.

Miss Flynn testified that in the late fall of 1945 she went to Paris as a delegate to an international conference of women. She described how the conference developed a program to eliminate the vestiges of fascism, for peace, and for the rights of women and children. She stated the conference set up the Women's International Democratic Federation and laid the base for the establishment of a special committee in the United Nations.

Miss Flynn's testimony then turned to the 1948 convention of the party. She told how that convention held its opening session in Madison Square Garden with 20,000 persons attending the meeting, she said, then moved to the Riverside Plaza Hotel.

She told how Eugene Dennis' Garden speech was published in a million copies and distributed throughout the land. Attorney Kaufman had just begun reading the Dennis report to the convention when the trial was recessed until 11 a.m. today.

Defendant Albert Lannon, whose illness caused him to be absent from the trial for three days, was in court yesterday. His physician stated he is suffering from gastric ulcers and may need an operation. Defense attorney Frank Serri, speaking for Lannon, said he will postpone the operation as long as possible and if his illness causes temporary absence from the trial, Lannon will waive his right to be present.

Tenants

(Continued from Page 3)

lations and being charged with criminal neglect over the death of Mrs. Guitard's daughter, is threatening the Puerto Rican mother with eviction.

Other tenants on the delegation were Gilbert Del Valle and Mauricio Torres, both of 718 W. 171 St., who demanded that their landlord Mrs. Pasqualina Bustamante be cited for rent gouging. Both pay \$15 for a room and Mrs. Torres occupies one room of a five-room apartment with three children. Non-Puerto Ricans in Mrs. Bustamante's building pay \$55 a month for a five-room apartment while Puerto Ricans are forced to pay from \$160 to \$200 a month for the premises.

George Rodriguez, representing the Booker T. Washington Tenant Council, protesting the Manhattan Title I uprooting of workingclass families, Miss Genevieve Clemente, and Mrs. Shirley Bachner of the Tompkins Square Tenant Council, were other members of the delegation.

ALP Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

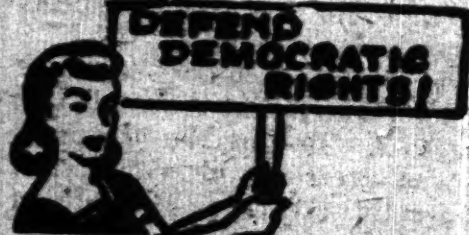
between a California senator who makes a career out of hating every decent human cause and an Alabama senator who hates civil rights."

Mrs. Bass demanded to know how either major party "can do anything about housing for my people or decent non-segregated schools or medical care they cannot now afford or to help the sharecroppers-how can they do these things when they are spending all our money and resources in a war on Communism and not in a war on poverty and racism?"

Other speakers were:

Corliss Lamont, ALP candidate for U. S. Senator; Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Paul Robeson, Manuel Medina, ALP candidate for Assembly, 14th A. D. Manhattan; State Sen. William J. Bianchi, and Manila Morris, shop steward, Local 65.

Chairman of the rally was Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary.



W. Va. Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

of coal was laid bare for a stretch some 200 yards long and nearly 40 yards wide.

The dynamite man was boring deep holes in the coal floor with a compressed air drill. Explosive charges were inserted and the first blast had just been touched off when two Negro union men drove up.

The young Negro miners just stood on the edge of the shallow pit and looked down. They just stood there quietly and looked. But the boss was uneasy, and he came bustling up the ramp to see them.

He was a typical looking gang boss, with a cigar tilted up from the corner of his mouth and a pendulous belly. But he didn't get tough when the Negroes asked him when he was planning to take out the coal. He just looked at them a few moments and said: "I ain't figuring on taking out any coal now. I'm just getting things ready. I ain't taking out any coal while there's a strike."

"That's good; we just wanted to know," replied one of the union men. And the boss hurried back down below.

The union men aren't taking the boss's word, however. They are keeping tabs on that mine. There are tens of thousands of tons of coal in that 42-inch vein, and probably tens of thousands of additional tons in another vein a little below.

These strip mines are a nasty headache to the miners' union. They are fly-by-night operations. The whole bed of coal is removed in a few weeks after the "dragline" begins scooping out the covering dirt. That gives little time to organize the handful of men who are brought in from a distance.

The landscape is scarred with dozens and dozens of former strip mines from which vast quantities of coal have been taken.

Many of these strip mining outfits have contracts with the steel companies. Republic Steel coal miners at Indiana, Pa. told me, for instance, that their company is stockpiling large quantities of non union strip coal from distant surface mines.

The king of the strip mine owners is former Pennsylvania Attorney General Charles Margiotti, who served under Republican Governors Duff and Fine.

Margiotti, the strip mine king, was also a former business associate of the notorious New Kensington, Pa., racketeer, Sam Manerino, and he is a close personal friend of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, a Democrat, who raided the Pittsburgh Communist Party offices and started the prosecutions of Steve Nelson, Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda on "sedition" act charges.

Margiotti makes many anti-Communist speeches. He has been bitterly denounced by the miners' union for his strikebreaking activities.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

DO WHAT YOUR FRIENDS are doing. Register for classes at the Frederick Douglass School. Classes begin after Election on Nov. 18. Registration nightly—Mon-Thurs. 7 to 9:30 p.m. Frederick Douglass Center, 124 W. 124th St. UN 5-7810.

Coming

BE ON HAND to pay tribute to the first Negro woman candidate for Vice President, Eulanda Goode Robinson, Allied Children, Frank Lopez, Dutch Richardson will help to welcome and entertain you at a cocktail party to honor Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, Progressive Party candidate in the Brooklyn Ballroom of the Hotel Theresa, 124 Ave. and 124th St. on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8-10 p.m. (You can come after work and still hear the whole program). See 12. Sponsored by the Harlem Campaign Committee of the American Labor Party. HALLOWEEN DANCE—FESTIVAL—Oct. 31. Youth are paying tribute to Howard Fast, candidate for Congress—33rd AD. Old Mañana's orchestra. Hope Pope, Puerto Rican Caravan. Mary Miller, Drama Group. Jerry Sherman, guitarist. Dutch Richardson. At Hotel Forest Palace, 953 Southern Blvd. Adm. \$1.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

have made in our two-weeks old drive.

A group of upholsterers, members of Local 70, chipped in \$15 for the campaign; a transport worker brought in \$3 and a Pennsy railroad worker sent \$10 with this plea:

"Readers and friends of the Daily: Let's not waste space and time of the Worker staff unnecessarily. Get those greenbacks to the paper, and do it now so the paper can do its job. You know the score: the Daily belongs to us and is as important as food. It has no big advertisers and no millionaires backing it, only us. Things are tough, but how much tougher they get depends on giving our paper financial muscles. Don't wait until war or fascism are here. . . . My five bucks today and five more next pay."

From Butte, Mont., comes ten dollars; Greenville, S. C., \$5; a dollar from Cincinnati, with a note saying it is "from my social security."

A steady supporter from South Bend, Ind., who has been contributing regularly, sends another \$10, and writes: "In response to your urgent call, here is \$10 from an auto worker, and more coming. It is unthinkable that there should even be a remote chance of the Daily's ceasing publication. The Daily—and papers like it—have a future potential circulation of tens of millions. If we all pitch in, we can make sure publication until that time will be absolutely continuous."

From upstate New York, Rockland County supporters sent \$35—they had turned in \$10 perviously, and from Rochester came another contribution. An Allentown, Pa., friend sent along \$25, while from Boston we received two contributions, one for \$10 and another for \$5. A Philadelphian sends \$10.

From Perkasie, Pa., comes \$5, and from Long Island City two contributors—\$10 and \$5—urge us to keep the presses rolling. A Flushing reader sends \$10, with a note to Abner Berry saying: "May this small amount help to keep the only paper which speaks for all the people going until peace is secured, freedom established and Socialism built."

Greatest Sale

IMPORTED LINENS

at the **STANLEY THEATRE**
586 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C.
a tremendous sale on imported linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ireland and Belgium at the lowest prices, a wide selection of table cloths, sets, dish towels and pillow cases in all colors and sizes.

Bring this coupon and you will get a 10 percent reduction on all items

Classified Ads

FOR SALE Good mattress and spring. Very reasonable. Write Box 105, Daily Worker.

(Appliances)

ELECTRO TRAIN SET—White and Smoke—\$22.45 total value—Special till Nov. 5 only—\$22.95.

MANDOLIN INSTRUCTIONS

MANDOLIN STAFFORD ORCHESTRA announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members. 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 100 E. 25 St., N.Y. 5

SEWING

(Upholsterers)
CALL HYACINTH 2-7897 for sofa, covered, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, also covered, reupholstered. Courteously attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

THINGS FOR RENT

JIMMY & SONS moving and packing service. City and country. Call UN 5-7915 and UN 4-7707.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, packed, unpacked, reasonable rates, prompt courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7294.

Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)

himself or send it "upstairs"—to the President.

The Wage Stabilization Board ruled that the 40 cents is "above ceiling" under the wage freeze.

There is some speculation, however, that the miners have some indication of a solution that will give them in full the raise they won. The decision may not be known until after the election, however.

On the other hand, there were also reports that some forces in Democratic party have been pressing the White House for same action for fear that continuation of the strike will hurt Democratic chances in West Virginia and other key coal states. The United Mine Workers endorsed the Stevenson ticket.

There is also a report that the WSB will meet tomorrow, possibly to decide on any further action on the case.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—Union district presidents in Pennsylvania, Illinois and West Virginia predicted that all strikers will be back on the job.

Local unions in the big steel company and commercial fields of Pennsylvania held local meetings to ratify Lewis' statement urging that they return to work at once.

Rank-and-file union members, although some were disgruntled over working "without a contract," left no doubt they were going back to the pits.

"If John L. Lewis asked us to go back, we'll go," said B. L. Williams, an employee of U. S. Steel's Palmer, Pa., mine. "We know that he can work it out to our benefit somehow."

Cecil J. Urbaniak, head of UMW District 31 at Fairmount, W. Va., expressed confidence the miners "will get the full \$1.90 a day."

John Busarello, president of UMW District 5 which represents miners in the Pittsburgh field, that "all the mines that are ready to work will be working tomorrow." Some small mines may reopen on the late day shifts, he said.

Fashion Scoop!

ADELE SIMPSON

(Famous Designer)

Closed out to me

SILKS

which she brought back from the latest Italian designers showings in Rome . . . each an original

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THEY ARE FABULOUS

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11 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day
11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday
11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Wed. & Thurs.
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799 Broadway (corner 11th St.)

MILL END IMPORTS

Shopper's Guide

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All kinds of insurance including auto, marine, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3836

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EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

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Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS

WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful **SEWING CONTEST**—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric of your own choice must be purchased at MILL Ends before Saturday, Nov. 15.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given **SUIT**—your own choice of fabric.—our tailor will make it up for you.
 - 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
 - 3—Gift of your own choice for dress or gown.
 - 4—SILK for a dress—we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Models, 2 Dressmakers from factories.
1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

Carl Marzani's 'We Can Be Friends' Deserves Wide Circulation in U. S.

WE CAN BE FRIENDS. Origins of the Cold War. By Carl Marzani. Foreword by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Illustrated by Fred Wright. Topical Book Publishers, New York. \$3.50.

By BEN LEVINE

Carl Marzani knew too much. Not what he learned from years in the government service, nor from his work in World War II in the Office of Strategic Services and other intelligence services. Not what is usually called "top secret." It was an open secret that Marzani knew but it was the "topmost secret" of all. It was the truth about the Wall Street conspiracy to launch World War III.

Carl Marzani not only knew too much, but he made a film about it in August, 1946. And on January, 1947, he was given a three-year prison sentence.

They couldn't keep Marzani from telling what he knew. He was forced to serve the full prison term because of his writing activity while in jail, but he kept on, with whatever newspapers and magazine material he could obtain. After he got out of prison, he published the results of his work in a book called "We Can Be Friends."

Anyone reading this book will agree that if it is widely circulated those who "know too much" about the war conspiracy will be too numerous to be jailed.

Marzani does not base his conclusions on his own experience, extensive and authoritative as it is. He convicts the war plotters by their own statements, gathered mainly from newspapers pushing the cold war, and from such intimately revealing books as the Forrestal Diaries.

How did the warmongers after Roosevelt died, contrive to change the atmosphere in the U. S. from one of enthusiasm and friendliness for a wartime ally, the Soviet Union to an atmosphere of hysteria and hostility?

Sulzberger wrote in the N. Y. Times on March 21, 1946: "The momentum of pro-Soviet feeling had continued too heavily after the armistice. This made it difficult for the Administration to carry out the stiffer diplomatic policy required."

And Marzani quotes from the Forrestal Diaries to show that James V. Forrestal, who as Secretary of Defense was a prime mover in the war plot, and who shouted, "The Russians are coming," as he jumped to his death from a hospital window—this same Forrestal himself admitted in a diary entry June 10, 1946, that the Russians "would not move this summer—in fact at any time."

Thus Marzani shows, from quotations, that neither American generals nor European political leaders believed at that time, and few really believe today, that the Soviet Union wants war. A hate campaign was necessary.

In succeeding chapters Marzani tells us, from documented material, just how the hate campaign was developed.

An important factor in the start of the cold war was the atom bomb. The memorandum submitted by Henry L. Stimson to President Truman on Sept. 11, 1945, (given in full by Marzani) warned: "Relations may perhaps be irretrievably embittered by the way in which we approach the solution of the bomb with Russia. For if we fail to approach them now and merely continue to negotiate with them, having this weapon rather ostentatiously on our hip, either suspicions... will increase."

Yet Truman disregarded the warning, and the Baruch Plan was deliberately, as Marzani abundantly proves, framed to bar a workable plan for atom bomb control and to increase the atmosphere of suspicion.

There was also a profit motive to the war hysteria.

"It takes greater and greater defense expenditures just to hold



CARL MARZANI

business on an even keel," wrote the Journal of Commerce on July 14, 1952.

The union-busters wanted the war hysteria.

Charles E. Wilson said Oct. 10, 1946, "The problems of the U. S. can be captiously (sic) summed up in two words: Russia abroad and Labor at home."

And the war hysteria was clearly developed in the drive of American imperialism to dominate the world.

As Leo D. Welch, treasurer, Standard Oil of New Jersey, said on Nov. 12, 1946, "We (the U. S.) must assume the responsibility as the majority stockholder in this corporation known as the world."

Around these and many other quotations Marzani builds a consistent, clear and logical story of the late-Russia campaign.

Our memory is refreshed, and we are given new and startling facts, about other major developments in the war conspiracy since Truman took over.

What was the Yalta agreement that the newspapers yell so much about?

The admission for the United Nations of Peron's Argentina, as

Marzani proves, was a deliberate action taken by Truman to violate the Yalta pact, and was consciously planned as the first step toward wrecking Big Three unity.

Marzani tells the story of what the Yalta pact had to do with the setting up of the new Poland and helps the reader who wants a clear answer to those who hark back to the Polish question to confuse discussions on war and peace.

Marzani tells the story of Greece, the story of German reparations and of the Potsdam agreement in general. Who violated the Potsdam agreement, who split up Germany, who laid the basis for Nazi rearmament? This book will give authoritative, documented answers.

Like a red thread through the book is the story of Forrestal's war plotting.

Forrestal was aware of the importance of harnessing labor to his war plot.

"One unguarded entry in the (Forrestal) diary," writes Marzani... "shows how Forrestal kept the pressure on the CIO by playing on Philip Murray's vanity as a labor statesman." At a luncheon with Murray, Forrestal turned the conversation on the split within the CIO, asking about Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, who had fearfully switched from being union leader to a supine supporter of the cold war. Was Curran's "conversion" genuine? Forrestal wanted to know, and Murray said, yes, he thought it was.

There is the story of the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, the plot that led to the U. S. invasion of Korea, the war plot known as NATO.

And there is finally a heartening last chapter about the strength of the world peace fight. Not the least part of this strength is the intelligence and courage which is reflected in such books "We Can Be Friends," by Carl Marzani.

Schappes' Letter to Lehman, Ives Urges Clemency for Rosenbergs

The following letter on the Rosenberg case was sent to Senators Lehman and Ives by Morris U. Schappes, author of "A Documentary History of the Jewish People in the United States."

Senator Herbert H. Lehman and Senator Irving M. Ives Washington, D. C.

Dear Senators Lehman and Ives:

I address you jointly on a matter that is non-partisan in content, on the issue, that is, of whether equal justice has been done in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. In a few days our President will have before him the question of whether he should commute their sentences or permit them to be executed.

The issue now is not one of justice, but of equal justice. You are probably of the opinion that our Courts have already rendered justice in this case, and at this moment I would not waste time disputing this with you. I may say in passing, however, that my own profound doubts about the quality of the trial have been strengthened by the decision of the United States Court of Appeals in Boston on October 10, 1952 that Denis W. Delaney did not receive a fair trial in a tax-fraud case because of "the hostile atmosphere engendered by all the pre-trial publicity." How much more hostile was the atmosphere and the pre-trial publicity against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

But the issue of equal justice is at stake for the following reasons: Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, convicted of treason in time of war, were sentenced by our Courts to ten and twelve years in prison. In

England Dr. Allan Nunn May, convicted on a charge of atomic espionage (the same charge as against the Rosenbergs), was sentenced to ten years; and according to a New York Times dispatch of September 10, 1952, he will probably be released this December, after serving his minimum time of seven years. Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, convicted of atomic espionage, presumably as part of the same group with which the Rosenbergs were alleged to be connected, was sentenced to fourteen years. It will not be long, therefore, before Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose, Dr. May and Dr. Fuchs will be walking the earth again as free men and women, while the bodies of two persons named Rosenberg will be mouldering in their graves—unless President Truman, in the name of equal justice, commutes their sentence.

Like thousands of others, I have already written to Mr. Truman, urging him to commute the unequal sentences imposed on the Rosenbergs. I know that your intervention, jointly or separately, in behalf of such a commutation would carry great weight with the President.

Furthermore, President Truman recently commuted the death sentence of Oscar Collazo, convicted of an attempt to assassinate the President. There is therefore no reason why he should not also be able to recognize the justice of commuting the sentences of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg. I trust you will add your influence to the growing public appeal for this commutation.

Very truly yours,
Morris U. Schappes

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The \$\$\$ Coming in — Grid Notes and Ezzard

THE MONDAY MORNING MAIL brings in many expressions of financial support and reader feeling for their paper, and, with all due respects, this is a thrill the writers of the big business papers can never know.

A twenty dollar bill comes with this note from Manhattan: "Dear Les—We just realized that the paper means us when it asked its readers to sacrifice—so, to enable you to keep your column a going concern, enclosed find \$20 for our paper—Rose and Sid."

From Brooklyn: "Dear Lester—Here is \$10 for our paper from my two kids, Dodger fans like you and like you anxious for those two objectives, peace first and foremost, and that elusive World Series victory... we pledge to send more money soon. If every progressive Brooklyn family were to mail \$5 or \$10 today, it would mean many thousands of vital dollars for our beloved paper. Can't we start some kind of healthy borough competition through your column? Sincerely, Mrs. S. B., Brooklyn."

(Glad to see the kids put peace first and the Dodger series victory second. Having passed the time of day with the Dodger players, believe me that is how THEY would put it too! They know that war means the disastrous dislocation of their highly specialized, short careers. We'll see if we can figure out some kind of inter-borough competition. But Brooklyn HAS to win. Enough is enough.)

From Queens: "Dear Lester—As a blacklisted performer I know only too well the absolute necessity of the continuance of the only paper that constantly fights for peace, freedom and security for all peoples regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, sex or political persuasion. Enclosed find \$10 for my favorite sports writer—(Signed) BLACKLISTED! !"

(When a performer is blacklisted it means \$10 comes out of the family budget a lot harder.)

Another \$10 comes from C. G. of San Souci, Michigan, with no letter. Well, a ten dollar bill is pretty eloquent just by itself! Thanks also to Anonymous of New York for \$2.

GLAD WE DON'T peg our appeal for funds through this column to the success of our football prognostications.

Slightly dizzy from the success of our opening week "super-special" upset, we named two college upsets for this week, Navy over Penn and Virginia over Duke and neither came off. Navy did play favored Penn to a tie, so our main notion, that Penn's great manpower had too archaic and undeceptive an attack, was apparently in the right direction.

Unlike baseball, football is a game where basic tactics can and do vary widely. A team still needs topnotch athletes to be good, no matter how well it is coached and co-ordinated, but a team with topnotch athletes can fail to realize on its full potential through dull and unimaginative direction.

Overall, we had 11 winners, 5 losers, and 3 ending in ties. It was not exactly a good week for the experts. There were two upsets that don't need the qualifying quotation marks around the word upset. Iowa, soundly beaten in all four of its games, knocked off mighty Ohio State 8-0. To get an idea of the enormity of this outcome, you can take the two teams on a line through Wisconsin. Ohio State beat Wisconsin 23-14. Wisconsin beat Iowa 42-13. That makes Ohio State better than Iowa 63-27, or more than two to one. So a charged-up Iowa club playing before its homecoming crowd at Iowa City catches Ohio State placid and flat and is the better team for the day.

This is a tremendous upset, true, yet it's erroneous to imagine that ANY weaker team might knock off a powerhouse given the psychological factors cited above. The point is it couldn't have been NYU or Lafayette or Citadel upsetting Ohio State no matter how charged-up and no matter how overconfident was Ohio State. For Iowa's team, after all, is still a Big Ten ensemble manned with some strapping specimens and good enough to score a couple of t.d.'s even in losing to such as Pitt, Wisconsin and Purdue.

The second big surprise undreamed of by the wildest prognosticator was West Virginia's thumping 16-0 win over a Pitt team which had walloped Notre Dame at South Bend and Army at West Point. Among other things, West Virginia had lost to Furman 22-14 and to Penn State 35-21. Go figure it.

To escape a complete fiasco on the week, we had to be right on such toughies as Harvard over Dartmouth, UCLA over Wisconsin, Purdue over Illinois and Kansas over SMU.

The two top-rated clubs, Michigan State and Maryland, gave the pickers no trouble, romping over Penn State and LSU, respectively. Last week, speaking of all the Pennsylvanians staring around the land, we left out Michigan State through lack of knowledge. Should've known better! From the East Lansing campus, a "Proud Pennsylvanian" informs us that the Spartan's top passing star, Tom Yewcic, who threw 45, 50 and 81 yard TD heaves Saturday, hails from Conemaugh, Pa.

Speaking for New York, I give up. For football players, it's Pennsylvania 9-1.

EZZARD CHARLES was a fast, slashing, skilled heavyweight in putting the young Cesar Brin closer to the floor than he's ever been put. I don't know but Ezzard's crackling left hook wouldn't get to the still defenseless Rocky Marciano before the Brockton man's right-handed thunder could connect with the faster, infinitely more skilled Charles.

Right now, or within the next few months, I would take Charles to beat Marciano and become the first heavyweight to ever regain the title. But in about a year, the current and still developing Marciano could have become too rough for any of them. Rocky can do what Max Baer never did, develop other weapons and some boxing ability to surround that thunderous one-punch right hand—which by itself is never enough for lasting greatness in the ring.

PRO BASKETBALL NOTE—The Knicks will go nowhere fast unless Ned Irish loosens up that purse string and gives Dick McGuire and Max Zaslofsky the salaries they rate.

McCARTHY LIES ABOUT 'WORKER' ON STEVENSON

CHICAGO, Oct. 28. — Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis), in a television speech tonight, gave vent to a typical McCarthy falsehood when he charged that the Communist Party has issued "orders to support Stevenson." McCarthy also purported to quote an article in the "Oct. 19 issue of the Daily Worker" concerning which he said:

"They refer, and I quote, to 'their hatred of Eisenhowerism' and then go on to say that they do not like Stevenson too well either, but that if Communists want to vote for Stevenson—okay vote for him..."

A careful search of The Worker of Oct. 19 fails to reveal any article making a statement remotely resembling McCarthy's "quote."

Asked to comment on McCarthy's statement concerning the Communist Party, Pettis Perry, alternate member of CP national committee, said:

"The Communist Party is not endorsing Stevenson either directly or indirectly."

"The Communist Party says the foreign policy of Stevenson and Eisenhower is essentially the same."

"Eisenhower is opposed to cease fire in Korea. Stevenson is also op-

posed to cease fire in Korea.

"Eisenhower is opposed to the denazification in Germany. Stevenson is also opposed to that."

"Eisenhower is for attacks against the foreign born, including denaturalization of the foreign born. Stevenson is for the same thing."

"Eisenhower wants the support of the Dixiecrats. Stevenson is also wooing the Dixiecrats."

"We Communists think and say daily that the only way the peace forces of Communists and non-Communists can express a pro-peace vote is to vote for the national ticket of the Progressive Party. We say to the broad masses of the American people that every pro-peace candidate on a local scale, irrespective of party label, merits the support of peace forces."

"McCarthy, in stating this, is trying the old familiar tactics of answering with red-baiting. We consider McCarthy and McCarran twin evils inimical to the best interests of the American people and among the worst enemies of my people, the Negro people."

"And so for these reasons we have urged and are working unequivocally for the peace and civil rights principles of the Progressive Party."

Armour Contract Ups Pay 4 Cents

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The CIO Packinghouse Workers reached a two-year agreement with Armour & Co. today calling for a four-cent hourly pay boost and company-paid pension plan for 30,000 employees.

inghouse employees. Previous contract that expired Aug. 11, is expected to set a pattern for the rest of the industry.

Ralph Helstein, president of the union, described the agreement as a "big step forward" for packinghouse employees. Previous contracts contained no provisions for pension plans, he pointed out.

CORRECTION

Due to a typographical error, in the article, "The Issues and Candidates" in yesterday's Daily Worker, directions on how to vote for Benjamin Davis and Simon W. Gerson, and then for the rest of the American Labor Party slate were given incorrectly. The sentence "should read:

"There is needed an energetic campaign to educate the voters of their respective districts to vote FIRST for Davis and Gerson and THEN move up to row D, the American Labor Party line, to vote for Vincent Hallinan, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Corliss Lamont and the other peace candidates."

TONIGHT!

HEAR

Mrs. ADA B. JACKSON

JESUS COLON

CARL D. LAWRENCE

WMCA 8:45-9:00 P.M.

SPONSOR: AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Hearing Today On 4 Rearrested Non-Citizens

A writ of habeas corpus was signed yesterday by Judge Vincent Leibel in the cases of four of the eight non-citizens now imprisoned on Ellis Island, after they were rearrested last week although they had previously been out on bail.

The cases of the four will be argued this morning (Tuesday) at 10:30 in Federal court at Foley Square. The four are: Paul Yuditch, Jack Scheinder, Michael Nukk and Joseph Siminoff.

Harlem Tells Eisenhower With Placards

Harlemites are still discussing the picket demonstration on the corner of 125 St. and Seventh Ave. which greeted Gen. Eisenhower last Saturday.

Three signs in full view of the Eisenhower platform in front of the Hotel Theresa carried the following slogan:

"Nix on Nixon."

"Ike Loves Dixiecrats."

"Harlem Loves Ben Davis."

Some of the other signs carried the following: "Wall Street Loves Ike" on one line and then "Harlem Loves Ben Davis" below it. And "Harlem Wants No Wars Against the Colored People."

Foster

(Continued from Page 1)
Smith Act trial of the 11 top Communist leaders.

If one or both of the physicians are unavailable, Judge Ryan said that he would solicit the help of the Deans of Columbia Physicians and Surgeons College and Cornell Medical School for substitutes.

Sacher, labor attorney making his first courtroom appearance in six months, reserved argument on the merits of the government case, but pointed out that it is now, on the eve of elections, that the government reopens the question of Foster's ability to stand trial after four years.

He noted that Foster was now three years older than when one of the physicians who first examined him held the rigors of a trial and daily court appearances "might

Foster did not appear in court. The matter was heard by Judge Ryan after it was referred to him by Judge F. X. McGohey. The latter, originally scheduled to hear the matter, had served as government prosecutor in the first Smith Act frameup trial, Myles Lane, U. S. attorney, appeared before Judge Ryan for the government.

Sacher pointed out that a medical examination during the heat of an election would be improper and noted that in this "turbulent period" members of his own profession were being publicly divided on whether Adlai Stevenson should or should not have filed a deposition for Alger Hiss.

AN IMPROVED FROM SPECTACLE OF MARVELOUS
The GRAND CONCERT
STANLEY 2-7-54

NAACP ASKS EISENHOWER REPUDIATE S. CAROLINA AD

General Eisenhower has been asked to repudiate a full page advertisement in a South Carolina paper urging support of his candidacy on the grounds that he "believes in State's Rights" and is opposed to the federal civil rights program.

In a telegram to the Republican standard-bearer on his campaign train, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, quoted the ad, placed in the Greenville (S.C.) Piedmont, by the South Carolinians for Eisenhower, which state that "Eisenhower and the people" are opposed to "the Civil Rights program which could hire people, not now considered, for the jobs in our mills, offices, etc."

White said the NAACP "would appreciate word from you whether you or any of your associates approved these statements" and added that "if they did not, we urge you to repudiate these statements and in particular the vicious appeal to racial prejudice."

UE Defeats CIO Raiders

The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers smashed raids of CIO unions at four plants of the giant chains of the industry, the union's office here disclosed.

A raid of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, was beaten back at the International Harvester plant in Canton, Ohio, by a vote of 656 to 520.

The IUE-CIO and the AFL's electrical union were beaten at Westinghouse Trenton where the UE scored 293 votes to 136 for the IUE and 117 for the IBEW-AFL.

Workers of General Electric, Niles, Ohio, cast 160 ballots for the UE to 102 for the IUE and at Ford Edward, N. Y., General Electric workers smashed the IUE raid by a vote of 489 to 123.

In all cases the CIO's raiders waged a red-baiting type of campaign against the UE.

Piano Strikers Win Pay Raise

Workers of Winter & Co., 863 E. 141 St., Bronx, resumed work yesterday after a four-day strike.

The piano firm granted the 350 workers a raise of 10 cents an hour across the board, according to Local 102, United Furniture Workers, CIO.

The Bronx proudly presents

Mrs. Charlotta Bass

ALP Candidate for Vice President

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30 at 8 P.M.

Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Blvd.
(Near 163rd Street)

Greet these friends of Peace

PAUL ROBESON - SHIRLEY GRAHAM DuBOIS
HOWARD FAST - VITO MARCANTONIO

Entertainment

Sponsored by Bronx County A.L.P.

FREEDOM FORUM

Hear

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Discuss

What Is Your Stake in the
Liberation Movements in Africa?

With DR. ALPHEAUS HUNTON and others
Also: South Africa Uncensored

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 30 - 7:30

United Mutual Auditorium

310 Lenox Avenue (nr. 126th St.) New York City

Contribution 60 cents

Refreshments

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

"Appeal-to-the-President" Meeting

TOMORROW (Wed.)
OCTOBER 29

UNION SQUARE

After Work
4:30 - 7 P.M.

Ampicase National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case — 1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. — BR 5-9694



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